Chicago Daily Tribune.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1861.

The House Tariff bill, with one hundred amendments attached, passed the Senate last evening by the strong vote of 33 ayes to 14 noes. Bigler of Pennsylvania was the only Democrat who voted for the bill; but several absented themselves without pairing off—for instance, Fitch and Bright of Indiana, Thompson of New Jersey, Pugh of Ohio, and Kennedy of Maryland. Crittenden of Kentucky was also absent. Douglas voted in the negative. All the Republicans voted in the affirmative, but Dixon and Foster, who were paired off with Wigfall and Polk.

Most of the day was spent in perfecting details and voting down substitutes and obnoxious amendments intended to damage the bill. The Republicans held steadily together, and resisted all the efforts of the opposition to cripple or kill the measure. The slight duty on tea and coffee, described in a late letter, was retained, and one-half of the present impost on sugar is taken off. The duties are carefully laid with reference to revenue and incidental protection. Under the tariff of 1857, wools valued at 18 cents and under are admitted free of duty. The effect of this has been to cause heavy frauds on the revenue. The foreign wools, costing 20 to 50 cents per pound are filled with dirt or other cheapening matter until reduced to the value of 18 cents; are then brought into the country free of import, and washed clean—thereby not only cheating the Government, but unfairly competing with American woolgrowers. To put a stop to this swindle, on motion of Mr. Bingham of Michigan, a duty of five cents *per pound* is laid on all wools costing less than 18 cents. This will completely check-mate the "dirty dodge." It was shown, during the examination of the bill in detail, where hundreds of frauds had been committed on the Government under the tariffs of 1846 and 1857, by means of dishonest invoices, mixing, and other practices, which importers had learned. The leading feature of the present bill is the substitution of specific duties for *ad valorem* wherever practicable. Each article is to pay so many cents per pound, gallon, or yard, instead of so much per cent, on the sworn foreign valuation, as done under the present tariff, which opened the door for innumerable frauds and perjuries.

The worst feature of the present bill is the three-year warehousing clause, which allows foreigners to send their goods into New York, put them in warehouses and let them remain *three years*, before having to pay the Government a cent of duty. Then they keep their agents watching the American market, and whenever there is an advance on any article, out comes a lot of bonded goods. These goods are shipped from Europe when prices there, rule lowest, in order to pay the smallest possible duties.

Senator Seward was the champion for the retention of this warehousing system. A few importers are interested in its continuance, but American manufacturers are hostile to it, and the interests of the Government require the repeal of the privilege.

The tariff bill now goes back to the House for concurrence. Most of the Senate amendments will be accepted. But it is very probable that the warehouse clause will be reduced from three years to one. In fact, the whole law was 90 days. A Committee of Conference will be called for, and the disputed points settled, and the bill will be a law next week.

Senator Simmons stated that the new tariff would produce sixteen millions more revenue than the present one, and if imports should increase, the amount would be proportionately greater. This estimate was based on the hypothesis that the slave States would continue to pay their fair share of duties.

The effect of the passage of the new tariff will be to restore the credit of the government, replenish its empty coffers, and give the languishing industry of the country a healthy impetus. It will offer capital new employment, and labor better and surer reward. It is reported that the passage of the bill will offend great Britain and France. But it will please our own people, and charity should begin at home. Our government was made for Americans, and not for foreign nations. If the English, French or German manufacturer finds himself shut out of our market by the imposition of our revenue tariff, let him pack up his traps and migrate to this country, and bring his workmen along with him. Let him go into business in America, if he wants to supply the wants of American consumers. They will then cheerfully purchase from him and he will buy his wants from them. Silvester, the great Pittsburgh speech that whatever things are necessary to our wants could be purchased at home. If were better to make them in this country than buy them abroad, as we would thereby save the cost of transportation, insurance and commissions, and at the same time give employment to American labor and capital. This is unquestionably the true policy and should not be departed from. If it were steadily adhered to for twenty years, this country would not only be able to supply its own wants, but would compete successfully with Great Britain and France in the markets of the world for the sale of her manufactures. If our Western farmers would just reflect that this country imports four times as much as it exports breadstuffs and meats, they would prize the home market more and the foreign less. It is a fact, that four times the value of our agricultural products exported, is consumed in the production of the articles from European workshops, which are imported by the people of this country. In other words, if those foreign fabrics were made in the United States, the people employed in creating them would consume of breadstuffs, vegetables, fruits, meats, poultry, and other articles of the farm and garden, *four* times the value of all the edible products exported abroad to all markets. The statement can be verified to every man's satisfaction, desirous of knowing the truth. Indeed, the interests of the farmer and gardener will be fully as much subserved by the enactment of the new tariff, as will the mechanics and capitalists of the country. Whatever system helps the latter also benefits the former, because the mechanics and laborers are the people where ever they may reside, who consume *nine-tenths* of the products of the farm; and the nearer they can be brought to the American farmer, the more of his crops and animals, they will purchase, and the better price he will receive. The farther he has to ship his products to reach them, the less he will get, as the transportation, handling, time, and insurance, must all come out of his pocket. The mechanic and laborer pay him for his commodities. This is as plain as the nose on his face.

Having written thus much on the subject of the tariff, I will close this letter by remarking, that if Congress would also put the Homestead bill through, and "Old Buck" should veto it, the country would survive the secession of the Cotton States with marvellous ease, and would probably feel more reluctance in opening the door of the Union to let them re-enter, than they have experienced in seeing them open it to go out.

CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 6 P. M.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Army bill providing for the speedy construction of seven light draft steam war vessels with powerful armaments, by a vote of 111 ayes to 58 noes. Several Northern Democrats voted for this measure of "coercion," as the secession members called it.

Garnett of Virginia, who is a little snap-dragon, and a rank secessionist, pitched into the seven war steamers with all the venom he could.

Anderson of Ky. asked him if he was for the Union? He replied that he was for Virginia seceding at the earliest moment. In turn he asked Anderson whether, whilst he was for the Union, he was also for coercion against a State that had seceded?

Anderson, who is the Winter Davis of the Kentucky delegation, and goes for the Union without "ifs" and "buts," replied that he did not believe that a State had a right to secede. He was for the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws as long as they were in the Union.

Garnett, in his closing remarks, said that any attempts to collect revenue would be looked upon by Virginia as an act of coercion, and would lead to civil war. The sooner the Government acknowledged the independence of the Southern Confederacy and the right of secession, the wiser it would be for the North. He scouted the idea of re-construction, and concurred with Jeff. Davis that it were neither practicable nor desirable."

His colleague Millson, who is an abstractionist of the Virginia school, but is a fair and honest man, and strongly opposed to secession, rebuked the little fire-eater, saying among other things that he protested against the efforts to repress free speech—subject of legislation, even the most odious, as a means of coercion against Southern States. He suggested to his colleague that if they endeavored to create an issue on coercion in matters comparatively immaterial, they would soon cease to gain credit when they should raise their voices against measures which were actually objectionable. The seven steamers would not be available till the 1st of July, and it would be full two years before the vessels could be constructed, and before that time the country's difficulties would be brought to a close one way or other.

The morning hours of the House for three days past has been occupied over a bill reported from the Military Committee, authorizing the President to call out the militia and accept the services of volunteers to preserve the peace, enforce the laws, and suppress rebellion against the Union. The bill is amendatory of the act of 1795, passed at the request of George Washington. It was shown in the course of the argument that without the enactment of some such law the Government would be unable to hold this Capital against an assault requiring more than three or four thousand men to repel, as that would be the utmost number of regular soldiers that could possibly be concentrated here for the protection of the Capital, archives, and public property. If Virginia should secede, and Jeff. Davis should take it into his head to make Washington his Capital, the Government had no legal means of providing sufficient force to defend itself, either by calling on the military of adjoining States or for volunteers from all the loyal States.

The old stereotyped cry was set up against it, that it was a measure of "coercion" to be employed against the rebels, in which the doughfaces of the North joined their secession allies. Bocock and Vallandigham made elaborate harangues against it. The former said that the act of 1795 authorized the President to muster the militia of call out volunteers to repel invasion of the United States. And all the new Administration had to do was to regard the seceded States as a foreign nation. In such event, President Lincoln could call out the militia to defend the Capitol against a siege by "President" Davis! This was certainly a good suggestion, and ought to be made one of the compromises proposed by the old fossils of Washington.

Bocock further objected to the bill because it authorized the President to employ the military power of the country to suppress insurrection against the United States, and he was opposed to conferring upon the President any such power. The right of the people to rebel was higher than the power of the Government to suppress it. Of such stuff was his argument composed. The bill will pass the House by forty majority, and I believe it will also pass the Senate. The disunionists, it is believed, will filibuster against it, but it cannot be delayed within ten days of the expiration of this Congress, he can strangle any bill by simply not signing it. But Secretary Holt and General Scott, who are watching the bill from their both houses, think that Buchanan will sign it and leave to his successor the responsibility of employing its powers for self-defense or for enforcing the laws in the insurgent districts of the Union.

Colfax's bill, empowering the President to discontinue the mails in rebellious States, which passed in the House by so large a majority, is now being discussed in the Senate. It will doubtless pass in a few days, and the President has signified his intention to sign it. If the mails were discontinued in the eight seceded States—counting Arkansas—it would save to the Department *four millions* of dollars per annum. The receipts from the Post Office Treasury that large sum over and above the receipts to furnish those States with their postal facilities. Twice since then the Treasury over six hundred thousand dollars per annum. The Post Office Department would be self-sustaining, if relieved of the task of providing mails for those disunion States. Let them be discontinued. Let Jeff. Davis's government enjoy the luxury of providing four or five millions a year to carry the letters and newspapers in the States which feel so sorely distressed by the oppressions and tyranny of the Federal Government. This grievance of paying forty millions a year for them, should not be inflicted on that suffering, but patient and gentle people, a day longer than can possibly be helped. When the fire-eaters pay 25 cents for a letter instead of the onerous Federal tax of 3 cents, they will realize the fertility oppressive character of the Government which they have so long endured.

CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of James John, plain and ornamental Plasterer, in appropriate column.

MARCH ATLANTIC.—*Atlantic, Harper* and *Eclectic Magazines* for March, and the *American Almanac* for 1861, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

CIRCUIT COURT.—No jury cases were tried before the Circuit Court last Saturday, the attention of the judge having been employed in hearing motions of counsel.

WORK ON THE GLOBE.—The workmen were on Saturday still busily employed in stripping the hulk of the wreck of the Propeller Globe. The boilers were being taken out and removed.

ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY.—A large delegation of the members of St. Andrews' Society was present in the procession on Friday last. They occupied carriages, and were overlooked by our reporter.

VERY QUIET.—The night and day subscribing the twenty-second were remarkably quiet. Very few arrests were made, and but three of the worst drunk and disorderly cases came before the Police Court on Saturday morning.

INQUEST.—Coroner James on Saturday afternoon held an inquest upon the body of a woman, name did not learned, who died suddenly on that day at her home on Gurley street, West Division. We have no further particulars.

DEMONSTRATION OF JOY.—We understand that the colored people are contemplating a ...ration of their joy at the recent public demon... Anderson, by the discharge of the fugitive ... some off Courts in Canada. The affair will ... some time this week.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICE SEEKERS.—The anxious inquiry, about these times, for the list of officers and salaries at the disposal of the President of the United States, will find full satisfaction in toe *Blue Book*, of which a supply is now kept at McNally's No. 81 Dearborn St.

GRAND TORNADO IN BRIDGEPORT.—A small building in the ancient city of Bridgeport, used as neither a smoke house or a corn crib, was taken up by a gust of wind on Saturday, and when last seen was flying with lightning speed toward the Southeast. Loss $10. No insurance.

TREMONT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.—The work on this improvement made rapid strides last week. The rear walls adjacent to other buildings, were loosened and a supporting superstructure was erected around the brick smoke stack to prevent it from falling. The aid of the screws will soon be dispensed with, and the Tremont will get high—in other words, slightly elevated.

THEODON'S MUSEUM.—In consequence of the flattering success which this exhibition has met in this city the last three weeks, Mr. Theodon has been induced to remain at Short time longer. We need not say that this exhibition is a mechanical wonder, and one of the most interesting entertainments ever given in this city. To give an opportunity to those living at a distance, the exhibition will be given every afternoon.

FIRE IN THE NORTH DIVISION.—A fire broke out in a long row of wooden buildings on North Wells street, between the bridge and Kinzie street, a little after two o'clock on Saturday morning. By the efforts of the department, and thanks to the steamers, the flames were kept under subjection, in spite of the high wind which prevailed, and confined to that portion of the building in which they originated. The losses were as follows: A. A. Pample, saloon and lager beer agent, fixtures and other property, $450—no insurance; John Southwell, eating house and lodging house, loss $175, in furniture and a pocket-book containing $30 in money; H. O. Olson, daguerreian, loss $600—insured for $400. The block of buildings was the property of H. G. Ladin, Esq., and suffered damage to the amount of about $800, fully covered by insurance. No doubts seem to be entertained that the fire was lighted by an incendiary. Two persons lodging in the upper apartments occupied by Southwell, were forced to make the flames jump from a second story window to preserve their lives. James Akin, one of these men, broke his leg in performing the perilous descent. The other, Barney Gollliver, escaped without material injuries.

A CURIOUS SIGHT.—A friend relates an incident of rather an humorous character which occurred on North Clark street on the 23d. Two ladies, one very small, neatly and fashionably dressed, and the other large, red-cheeked, robust, and sensibly clad with heavy shoes on her sturdy feet, were walking that muddy and detestable thoroughfare. When they arrived at the Kinzie street crossing the lake of boarding house-coffee-colored fluid that presented itself was enough to appal a more courageous heart than possessed by the smaller lady. She "Oh, my'd!" and "Blessed!" and "Oh, dear!" and "couldn't think of soiling her gaiters" and immaculate skirts in performing the ferriage of that veritable mud lake. Without giving her timid friend the benefit of a warning, the "robustuous" woman quickly tucked the smaller one under her arm, as one would a bundle of cloth or other parcel, calmly forded the black Slough of Despond and landed her burden safely on *terra firma*, apparently with as much ease as she would have handled a small child or a veritable rag baby. The bystanders were hugely tickled at this exhibition of courage and muscle on the part of the one female, and the utter discomfiture of the other, as she stood on "the other side of Jordan," viewing her ruffled wardrobe and wondering whether she was hurt much and whether she should laugh or cry at her involuntary and gratuitous exposure of shoes, hose and embroidered skirts, or not. She finally concluded to not, and went on with her stronger-minded acquaintance, but it was observed that she did not again hesitate to measure the depths of any crossing she arrived at, for fear of a repetition of the performance, which, from some reason, she did not seem to relish over well.

REV. J. DIXON'S LECTURE.—Our readers will remember that we announced for next Tuesday evening, at Bryan Hall, a lecture by Rev. James Dixon, of the Union Park Baptist Church in this city. The following is from the Iowa City *Reporter*, in which place Mr. Dixon recently lectured:

MR. DIXON'S LECTURE.—Rev. J. DIXON, now of Union Park Church, Chicago, delivered a lecture at the Baptist Church of this city, on Thursday evening last, on "Common Sense Matters and Men in matters." The lecturer's well-earned popularity secured him a good house. His effort took about two hours, and was a rambling, but interesting and instructive one. Our high admiration of the lecture is by no means decreased because we happen to differ in opinion with some of its statements.

Grand and Petty Larceny.

On Saturday morning one Irving Prescott was arrested and brought before Justice Davis of the Police Court for examination on the charge of stealing a set of harness, bridle and harness from Marvin Powell, corner of 12th and Lumber streets, West Division. Irving was detected in the attempt to dispose of his newly annexed turn-out to some horse dealers on Wells street, and promptly coerced into durance vile. Justice Davis thought the man's style of acquiring new property rather more novel than just, and therefore held the defendant in default of $800 bail to appear before the Recorder's Court next April.

The following cases of larceny were also disposed of in the same Court on Saturday:

John Regan was held for trial upon the charge of stealing a silver watch, an overcoat and six dollars in money, the property of John S. Watson and Ellen Spencer, from a boarding house, corner of Market and Lumber streets.

Peter Anderson, charged with $50 bail, for stealing pig iron to the value of a dollar and a half from the firm of Dickinson & Hart.

Daniel Drew was committed to jail for stealing twelve hides from the Michigan Southern depot.

Daniel Drew was committed in default of $200 bail, for the larceny of $26 in money from another man.

Louis Schlesinger was arrested in on Saturday by C. P. Bradley, charged with stealing a diamond ring, valued at $50 from G. W. Chatterton, a jeweler at Springfield. The case was brought before Justice Williams in the morning upon a motion for continuance.

The Two Rings.

A romantic incident which culminated here lately is creating some excitement in gossiping circles. The facts, as related to us, are nearly as follows:

Some time since a young Irish girl, who, for want of a better name, we will call Ellen McCarty, "loved not wisely but too well" a young Englishman from Shrewsbury, England. This was in the town of Cashel, Tipperary County, Ireland. It is the same old story of love, seduction and desertion. Before their separation, and as a pledge of the certain fulfillment of his promise of marriage, Trowbridge presented Ellen with a peculiar ring, having a green stone at the top, upon which was cut a rose. A duplicate of this ring John himself wore. The young man was reputed wealthy, had business to transact, and a few days after the engagement he left for England, promising soon to return. Ellen shortly afterwards received a letter from her faithless swain stating his determination to emigrate to America, from whence he would write for her.

Trowbridge did sail for this country and arrived at New York in July last. There he failed to obtain employment, and soon after landing got engaged in some criminal transaction and left for the West to escape from the officers of justice. He came to Chicago in August, and went to work in an upholstery store as a salesman.

In about a month the gay young Englishman made the acquaintance of a sewing girl we will call Anna. After a courtship of but two months he married her, presenting her the ring, the duplicate of which had previously been given to Ellen McCarthy in the old country. Then commenced a system of roguery. He rented a house on the West Side, furnished it elegantly from the money and goods filched from the employers, and seemed to live on the fat of the land. One morning he suddenly disappeared, since which time nothing has been heard from him. ... compelled to ... in which time Mrs. ... his abandoned wife was ... ...ecorn her livelihood by laboring with ... die, occupying humble apartments in the South Division.

One day Anna received a letter directed to Mr. John Trowbridge. Without suspecting it was for any other than *Mrs.* John Trowbridge, she broke the seal. The contents were strange enough. The letter was signed "Ellen McCarthy." Yes, Ellen had waited long and dreary months for the promised letter from John Trowbridge, and then with the fruits of her shame in her arms had set out for this far country in search of him. She had traced him to this city, and being unable to find his whereabouts, she had addressed him a note. This had fallen into the hands of wicked John's second victim. Anna determined to seek Ellen out, and she found her and had an interview. The eyes of both rested upon the duplicate rings when the two met and shook hands. The plague of his faithless troth were there, but Trowbridge was far away. When Ellen saw the ring Anna wore, she sank helpless on the floor. The full villainy of her seducer was then apparent.

The unfortunate Irish girl and child are now with some charitable people, who were early made aware of her hopeless circumstances. Meanwhile, a suit for divorce is in progress for the relief of Anna. It is thought by the detectives that John Cornell, of whom mention is made in another paragraph as having deserted a wife here and married another in Memphis, is the identical Trowbridge, now carrying on his vile practices under an assumed name.

Piano Solos at Concerts.

The Legislature has adopted. The lawmaking power for the State of Illinois has gone to the inglorious rattrap—legislature, because, while enthroned, it did not meet a pressing public want, a want which every man has felt—the want of a statute prohibiting Piano Solos at public concerts. We confess a fondness for the music of which the Piano is capable. In the parlor, in the saloon—in any room where half a day's journey does not separate the sidewalls, the Piano is the instrument of instruments. Have we not heard it from infancy? Did not our mother sing and play, pound it day after day for too long years, during our minority? Do not we, our critical selves, after a fashion, ding out "Days of Absence," a stray Waltz or two, and an occasional Quickstep? Have we not heard it from time immemorial? Does not its popularity manifest itself whenever we pass a white stone front and hear the sounds come from within? Does not Madam, our neighbor, tell us every time we meet her, how Juliette progresses—how she has conquered and conquers, and is now hard at work in the intricacies of Rossini, and how the piano responds to her youthful genius? We have then no reason to dread that fashionable instrument. The recollection of the day—nay, the many, many days—in which we hung entranced over the shoulder of Anna Maria (now happily the mother of six fledglings) when she played the airs then all the rage,—is it not tugging now at the tendrils of sentiment and poetry which men of no imagination call "heart strings"? Why then should we object to the piano? We don't. We love it. Our Cynthians—Ann Maria's successor—plays it. We pay Herr Schneiderens one dollar a lesson for the instruction he has to impart to her. And money is the test. Poetry, music, sentiment, go down upon it. It is the touchstone.

But loving the piano, we hate piano solos in concert rooms. We pray you, plaguinius Herr Maldor not to be offended—we do not mean you alone, but the whole tribe of Professors of your school. We abhor your "fantasies," your "dreams," your "themes," your "compositions," and your "carnivals." They are intolerable, unmitigated, outrageous and unpardonable bores. They are invented, and played, mainly for one purpose—to show how mind has conquered unresponsive, how fast flying fingers can stifle music—how skill can triumph over tune and harmony. Do we not tell the truth? We appeal to concert goers. The thunder of bass, the tinkle tinkle of treble, the conglomeration of both, the crash, the roar and the skilful run—but alas no air. Are they music? Professor, you have pardonable pride in your skill. The study of years, you say, should not pass for naught. True, but if you have studied to astonish, not to please, whose the blame? We want harmony and tune. Variations and all that sort of thing are good. Anna Maria used to put them in, and Cynthians also do now. But suppose your coffee is all sugar, your soup all pepper, your pudding all sauce, your champagne all foam—what then? Are they satisfactory? Variations do not please the public if you give them variations alone. We know the plea that the people must be educated. So they must. Admit them ignorant of the niceties of musical art—and ignorant enough they are. But do teachers of the young put the lad into Tennyson before A B C—into Milton before ab and ob? He who should attempt to teach "the young idea how to shoot" in that manner would get no scholars. Let pianists profit by the hint. If they will play solos, let us have tune, with variations here and there, but all the time an air. Your coxcomb who should parade the street with nothing but feathers and spangles in the way of dress, would soon be driven to a hole. We wish players of solos no such fate; but we beg them, if they will try the temper of the masses, to be gentle, preferring the substantial to the ornamental—the understandable to the incomprehensible—tune to intricacies—harmony to the astonishing.

FABBRI'S CONCERT.—The concert of Mad. Fabbri on Washington's Birthday was a complete success, and the audience was fairly electrified with Mad. Fabbri's rendition of some of our National songs. The house was crowded, and the concert was a new triumph for this great and favorite artiste. Mad. Fabbri and her distinguished associates have generously volunteered their assistance in a Grand Concert for the benefit of the U. S. Zouave Cadets, which is to come off on next Wednesday night in Bryan Hall.

CHICAGO ARTISTS IN SPRINGFIELD AND QUINCY.—We noticed a few days since that Mrs. Matteson and a number of Chicago musicians and singers were about to pay a professional visit to Springfield. This lady and Miss Tillinghast, the organist of St. Paul's Church, are delighting both the Springfieldians and the Quincyites by a most successful series of concerts.

A Wolf Chase on the Ice.

[From the St. Joseph Traveler.]

While James Graham, our wide awake Sheriff, was out with a party skating on the river, a few days since, he observed, as he was gliding swiftly along over the smooth ice in advance of his companions, a large wolf crossing the river just a few rods ahead of him, when he immediately gave chase. The frightened brute turned down the stream, finding his pursuer would out him off before he could possibly reach the opposite bank, and ran as fast as he could, which was not at his greatest pace, owing to the smoothness of the ice. The Sheriff, intent on his game, bent his whole energies to the overtaking of the wolf, while his eye on the gaunt creature before him, and being a superior skater, he gained upon him at every stroke; but, when almost within reach of the animal, he happened to cast his eye ahead, and there within a half-dozen yards was an open stretch of water several rods in width, into which the wolf sprung, followed of course by the Sheriff, who was unable to check his momentum soon enough to avoid the chilly water. Finding himself in for it, he laid hold of the growling, snapping brute, thereby buoying him off up until his companions arrived, when he was pulled out, and the cause of his cold bath forthwith stilled.

A New Silk Worm.

The following is condensed for the *American Agriculturist*, from its foreign fites. This information appears to be reliable, and is given without comment by Dr. Lindley, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Here is, *perhaps*, a new field of enterprise opened—though we are not ready to endorse all the new discoveries of our French co-laborers. The account runs as follows:

In March, 1859, a request was made of the French Emperor to provide the means of making an experiment on a large scale for the rearing of a new kind of silk-worm, which lives in the open air on a very hardy plant, the *ailante*, and produces two crops a year of strong silky fibre which has been used for the coarser kinds of clothes for the great mass of the people. The authority was immediately granted, and the result, as now published, surpasses all expectations. More than three-fourths of the worms produced excellent cocoons, and it is now ascertained that the new worm gives a profit of 50 per cent beyond silk made from the mulberry silkworm is considered very successful when it makes a return of 15 per cent. on the capital employed.

The silk of the *ailanti* is of inferior quality, well adapted for coarse fabrics, and will form an excellent substitute for cotton. In 1859 France imported 162,000,000 lbs. from the United States. M. Guerin Menerville, who was the first to introduce the new silk into France, proposes to call it *ailantine*. He is now studying the best means of promoting the production and manufacture of the new silk, which he thinks will ere long supply the cheap clothing of the people. The *ailante* on which the worm feeds is the *ailantus glandulosa*, one of the hardiest of trees, and very common in American cities and towns.—*Agriculturist.*

The Great Floating Battery at New York.

A large amount of war material has been shipped from Pittsburg destined for this celebrated Government floating battery, New York, which has been in course of construction several years, and will be located at the "Narrows," near Fort Hamilton. The whole amount of shot furnished, was one hundred and fifteen tons. The vessel was built under the direction of Robert L. Stevens. It is about four hundred feet long, with about fifty feet beam, being next to the largest vessel of which keel has yet been laid. Notwithstanding her great size, she will draw but a light amount of water. The hull of the vessel is built of iron plates, about three-fourths of an inch in thickness, nearly eight feet in length and one foot in width. They are fastened together by rivets placed at about the distance of an inch and a half of each other. The rivets below the water line are smooth headed, so that they will offer no resistance to the vessel's progress through the water, while those above the water-mark protrude from the vessel's side over half an inch, terminating in a sharp point. It is said, when completed, there will be nine shells, or plates of iron, with space between, making of her entire thickness about two feet. Being sharp at the bow, she can be used for cutting a vessel in two. She was designed to carry thirty guns of the heaviest calibre, and her gun-deck, and mount four Paixhan guns on her spar deck, and furnaces for heating red hot shot, were to be placed in different parts of the ship. From the fact that she is supplied now with her material, it is probable that she is sufficiently completed to be ready for use.

[For the Chicago Tribune.] INCIDENTS ABOUT TOWN, NO. 1.

BY HARRIET B——

Riding in a Horse Car,
The car is full of men
When lo! a lady enters
Absent as big as ten.

Without a single murmur,
We rise upon our feet,
And each politely proffered
To give her up his seat.

But with majestic motion,
As if it belonged to her,
She deigns upon my position
Without a "*Thank you, sir!*"

Now "by the great Eternal!"
If it should hap
That I should next another,
I'll hold her on my lap!

The Police Bill.

The Chicago Police Bill has become a law, and the Governor has appointed Frederick Tuttle, William Wayman, and A. C. Coventry, Commissioners under it. The scope of the bill may be learned from the following provisions of it:

SEC. 1. That after the passage of this act there shall be organized in said city of Chicago an executive department of the municipal government, to be known as the Board of Police of the city of Chicago; said board shall consist of three Commissioners, to be chosen one from the South, one from the West, and one from the North Divisions of said city, who shall constitute said board. That until election and qualification, in the manner and at the time herein provided, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate appoint the first Commissioners of said Board of Police, and who shall remain in office until the first Monday in April next after the next general municipal election in said city, and until their successors are duly chosen and qualified; said board shall possess the power and perform the duties authorized and empowered by said act. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners, when appointed and qualified, as aforesaid, shall proceed to organize said board, and to decide by lot their respective terms of office, which decision shall be filed in the office of the city clerk; one of said Commissioners shall go out of office at the end of each two years from and after the next general municipal election.

SEC. 3. At the general municipal election in said city, in the year A. D. 1861, and every year thereafter, there shall be elected at the general city election in said city, a commissioner of said board of police to succeed the Commissioner of said board of police whose term of office expires, and said commissioner elected shall hold his office for the term of six years. In case of a vacancy, the Mayor may appoint until the next municipal election.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioners after the organization of said board, in pursuance of this act, shall assume control of the police force of said city, and shall proceed to organize the same in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and for this purpose they are hereby authorized to retain such officers of the present police force of said city, as said board shall deem necessary for the more perfect reorganization of said police; which officers shall be discharged by said Board when in their discretion the services of the same can be dispensed with.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Mr. Sothern, a popular actor who has made himself some little reputation in a line of characters like *Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin," in New York and other Eastern cities, will commence an engagement at McVicker's Theatre tonight, it being his first appearance on Chicago boards.

☞ The annual meeting of the Ladies' Industrial School Association will be held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, this (Monday) Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Members and all interested in the Association are cordially invited to be present.

MRS. CHAS. LAMB, Sec'y.

TYE FEET.—The best place in the city to obtain a nice lunch, a good warm meal, or to board regularly, is at Mrs. Jones', No. 6 Lake street, between Nos. 193 and 195 Dearborn street. Just try it once and see.

feb25-1t

☞ Genuine English Tooth Brushes, an elegant assortment, made to order, just received from the manufacturer, by E. H. SARGENT, Apothecary, corner Randolph and State streets.

☞ Rev. James Dixon will lecture at Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening. Subject—"Models of Eloquence."

Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of Union Park Baptist Sabbath School. feb25-4t

☞ We can concur heartily in the many commendations of the "MUSICAL TROCHES," prepared by the Messrs. Brown. At the very time they were brought to our notice, we were suffering from a severe cold, from which we obtained immediate and permanent relief, by the use of these Troches. If any of our readers are suffering from bronchial irritation, particularly ministers or public speakers, they will find that this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief, and enable them to speak with little difficulty or suffering.—*Boston Christian Watchman and Reflector.*

☞ Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters, containing valuable tonic properties, combined with the best Old Bourbon Whisky, prepared only by E. H. Sargent, corner State and Randolph.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st. ja26-3m

MARRIED.

In Fulton, Oswego County, N.Y., February 20th, by Rev. Mr. Gardner, DR. J. P. BRADY, of Chicago and Miss SARAH R. CLARK of the former place.

DIED.

In this city on the 23d inst., ALICE, daughter of Chas. C. and Sarah Wallis, aged four and a half years.

ANSWERS TO CUSTOMERS.

ANSWERS TO CUSTOMERS.

Ladd, Webster & Co's
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SEWING MACHINES.
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— They are fully warranted, wearing, well finished and reliable, heavy goods will not strain them out of repair.

— They have the celebrated Wilson Feeding, to suit any and all fabrics, or even leather.

— They do not break the thread, skip stitch, nor form a chain stitch ridge on the underside of the cloth.

— They will sew, hem, fell, tuck, gather and bind beautifully, making the stitch even and alike on both sides.

— They use two threads, make the stitch alike on both sides of the cloth and tight it will not pull out or ravel.

— They do not have curved or crooked needles which are certain to break, but straight needles as known to be the best.

— They will sew over gaiters or seams without breaking the threads or requiring a change of tension.

— They will do easily all FAMILY and TAILORING WORK, thus obviating the necessity of procuring one machine for heavy and another for light work.

— For Farmers requiring a machine that will not get out of order, and will do neat work they are just the thing.

THEY PUBLICLY CHALLENGE MANUFACTURERS OF ANY AND ALL OTHER MACHINES TO PRODUCE A MACHINE A RANGE OF WORK AS CAN EASILY BE DONE ON THESE MACHINES.

☞ Call and see them, or send for a Circular.

COOK, STONE & CO.,
COOK, STONE & CO.,
General Agents for the Northwestern States.
124 ..... LAKE STREET 124
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feb25-2m-n&w1m

ATWOOD'S QUININE
TONIC BITTERS,
The Most Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

The elegant compound which has received the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of the country, is composed of the finest article of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Cinchona Bark, carefully combined with various Tonic and Stimulants, and cannot fail to meet the wants of any debilitated system.

It is a mild Tonic in the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, and thereby enriching the blood, strengthening and invigorating the whole system. It is a specific for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever and ague, or malarial complaints, in all its various forms.

For diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus, the public has ever received from its use the most perfect satisfaction.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "I have used your Tonic Bitters in my practice, and have been pleased with the result."

Ask your druggist for it, or send for a circular. Put up in quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits. Price $1 per bottle. Directions for use in English, French and German printed on the label.

CHAS. H. ATWOOD
19 Central Street, Boston.
Wholesale and Retail by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.
feb25-1m

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 45 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED—To Merchant Tailors. Wanted, a situation as cutter by a competent man from the East. Address Box 2220 Chicago P. O. for one week. feb25-1t

WANTED—A Girl with good references, to do general house work. Can apply at 163 Sangamon street, corner Jackson. feb25-1t

WANTED—To exchange 70 acres of good land, located at the Junction of the Ottawa and Chicago Union Railroads, for Lumber, Dixon Air Line Railroads, thirty miles west of Chicago, for a dwelling and lot worth from $1,000 to $1,500, on North or South side. Inquire of McDONALD & WING, 107 South Water street, or address P. O. Box 2193. feb25-1w

LOST—On North Clark street, between North Water and Chicago avenue—from the Horse Cars—a basket of soiled clothes. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the North Side Railway Co.'s office. feb25-1t

LOST—A Cameo Pin, white medallion head with plain gold setting. Between Jackson and Adams on Wells, or on Adams to Clark, or on Clark street to Post Office. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office. feb25-1t

LOST—On Thursday noon, on Lake or Randolph streets, one parcel of money. Georgia C. reward by leaving it at 77 South Water street. feb25-1t

STRAYED—A dark bay yearling horse colt, white hind foot. Whoever will return the said colt to No. 61, 164 WHITE, first house east of State on Polk Alley, will be liberally rewarded. Was last seen following a horse and buggy towards Cottage Grove on the 15th inst. One was seen answering his description on the Calumet Road about six miles south of Chicago, on Thursday the 21st. feb25-1t

ATTENTION ZOUAVES.—There will be a meeting at the Armory, Monday Evening, 25th inst., for transaction of very important business. It is to be hoped all members will be present without fail. Per order,
G. TICE, Clerk. F. K. HAYDEN, Capt.
feb25-1t

FOR EXCHANGE—An improved farm in Illinois, for Goods will be exchanged on fair terms. Address the owner of the farm, giving full description of farm. ... & FIELDS, Publishers, feb25-6t-W Washington-st., Boston.

CORN SHELLER FOR SALE—One of K ine & Humphrey's manufacture—new and in good order. Inquire at Lasalle line baskets per day. Also, a Portable Steam Engine of 6 horse-power, in good order. Inquire or address F. P. MANAN, 180 South Water street. feb25-1w

JAMES JOHN—Plain and Ornamental Plasterer, 6 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. Orders left at the Tribune Office or Chicago and State of Illinois, who have first-class buildings to complete the coming season, can have my services for fancy variety of Ornamental Cornice and Centre Pieces of every description at reasonable rates. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JAMES JOHN, P. O. Box 1179. feb25-1m

WANTED—A Good Farm within a few hours by rail of Chicago, worth at Farm Prices from five to twelve hundred dollars. It must have good house and ample improvements, a reliable good name, and to be cheap, and a near relief to depot. It must be well supplied with wood and water convenient to the dwelling, and have a good bearing orchard and other fruits. Other things being equal, the nearer to a good market and school or society surroundings the better.

If the value is not the highest figure named, payment to be made by exchange of a

New and Elegant First-class City Residence, most desirably located, which can easily be sold, or will readily rent for one-fourth the value, in addition to ownership of twenty thousand dollars, but which must have cash. It will not be put in at an exorbitantly low figure, and a bond and mortgage taken back for the balance, if desired, for 10 or 15 years. Farms in all parts of the country, and every variety of improvements and prices. Apply at once to the WEST FREE OF RANGE WIRE Office, the direction directly before the Post Office, where all business is transacted by members of the firm—BUT NO EM

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1861.

A GOOD OMISSION.

It will be a matter of wonder to the readers of the TRIBUNE that in the speeches at the Wigwam and at the Briggs House on Washington's Birth Day, not the slightest reference was made to the anti-slavery sentiments entertained by the Father of his Country, nor to the emancipating clause in his Will, by which he rounded out and completed the reputation which makes him the foremost of men. This omission on such an occasion, when eulogists were torturing their memories for incidents upon which they might hang laudatory sentences, shows how Slavery has corrupted and debauched the public mind of the North. The time was in Virginia, nay, in South Carolina even, when allusions to Washington's anti-Slavery opinions or to the settled principles upon which he gave freedom to his bondsmen, would have called forth storms of applause. Now, modern Democracy has wrought such unwholesome changes that, almost any where in the Southern States, praise bestowed upon the opinions or the act, would subject the speaker to a coat of tar and feathers; and in the North, men whose hearts are in the right place, beating responsively to the impulses of the Washingtonian era, are forced to put a padlock on their lips for fear that repetition of Washington's words, or commendation of one of his most glorious acts, would subject them to the charges of fanaticism, and the chances of popular contempt. How significant and how mournful the fact, that of all the great deeds in Washington's career, that which more than his resignation of military and civil power and his retirement from the cares and burdens of state, proved the sincerity of his love for mankind, should be the only one omitted in the recapitulation of his titles to the gratitude and admiration of future ages; and how more mournful the excuse for the omission—that the individuals of a great party professedly founded upon the Democratic principles which Washington practised and Jefferson taught, would be shocked, by recalling, in public, recollection of the deed they would fain forget. Modern Democracy, and the priests of the new Theology—Paganism revived—have much to answer for. Secession is their bantling, and Buchanan, Cobb, & Co. and that worshipful company are of their family. But in so emasculating the Liberty-loving sentiment of the country, that in this free city of Chicago, the fact that Washington loathed the buying and selling of men, must be strenuously concealed on Washington's Birth Day, lest it give offence, they have committed a crime against Liberty compared to which the buzzing of the secessionists and the iniquities of Buchanan and his Cabinet, are trifling. What, from a party that has such an influence in the brief time that has elapsed since its organization upon its present basis, need we expect? Can we be surprised that they have become active sympathisers and tacit friends of that Slave Power that has laid its sacrilegious hands upon the Government, with the determination to make it a slavery propagating machine, or to break it into fragments?

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We are informed that the Montgomery Convention, Congress, conclave, cabal, or what not, have adopted something which secures the free navigation of the Mississippi. According to our notions the treaty of cession by which Louisiana Territory was purchased from France, together with the Constitution of the United States, have already secured that boon. Nothing which these two instruments fail to secure in that regard, will ever be sought by the Northwest through any other *paper* guarantees. But there is a question yet unanswered by the Montgomery cabal, and that relates to the manner of discharging and receiving cargoes at New Orleans. The free navigation of the Mississippi is a sham, if every pound of flour and meat which seeks an outlet through the Gulf of Mexico is required to pass through Custom House and pay duties at New Orleans—if every invoice of foreign goods is subjected to the same courtesy before passing onward to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Galena and St. Paul. The main object had in view by the United States Government in purchasing Louisiana, was to secure that important depot of transhipment. Under the law of nations, all States inhabiting a navigable stream are entitled to the right of free transit from its source to its mouth. But they are not entitled to the important privilege of holding a city in foreign territory wherein they may unload and reload. This is the point. Let us hear a word or two in explanation before we are treated to any more chaff about the free navigation of the Mississippi—as though that were something of the utmost consequence in itself considered.

The Montgomery men need not, however, cudgel their brains very much about it. The free navigation of the Mississippi will never become the subject of treaty between the people of the Northwest and any other people whatsoever. It will never be accepted as a gratuity. It is *their right*, and they will assert it to the extremity of blotting Louisiana out of the map. "You may "overrun us, you may exterminate us, but "you can never subdue us," said Mr. Benjamin when he vacated his seat in the Senate and announced the departure of Louisiana from the Union which bought her from France. Very well! This overrunning and exterminating may be a shocking thing, but if it becomes necessary to put an entirely new race of men in possession of Louisiana, to secure the great national right for which Louisiana was first obtained, the thing will be done. Call it by what name you choose; it will be done. Said Mr. Clay in 1850: "I hope there is no one here "before whose imagination is flitting the "idea of a great Southern Confederacy to "take possession of the Balize and the "mouth of the Mississippi. It say in my "place, never, never, never, shall we who "occupy the broad waters of the Missis"sippi and the upper tributaries, consent "that any foreign flag shall float at the "Balize *or upon the torrets at the Crescent* "*City*—NEVER. So says the Northwest to-day.

THE NEW PIRACY.

So, the "Confederated States" are going into privateering, for the purpose of preying on Northern commerce. They are, says the telegraph, negotiating for steamers in New York, and have concluded their arrangements and fully prepared for action on the Pacific Coast!

In a week from to-day, Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated in Washington, and will take the government into his hands. He is a fool who supposes that the President will recognize the legality of Secession, or that he will treat the navy of the Confederated States in any other way than as so many vessels belonging to the United States marine. On the basis of his action, then, these privateers, of which we just now hear so much, will be pirates; and we are mistaken if, when one of them is taken, the officers and men are not, instead of being treated as prisoners of war, put on trial for piracy. The execution of the second cargo of these ardent sons of the South, who, after having stolen all there is to steal in their respective States, venture to practice free-booting on the high seas, will squelch the remainder, and we shall hear no more of privateering. A short rope and a quick death for the buccaneers!

Postmasters.—Capt. O. M. P. Bailey was chosen the candidate for Plymouth, Indiana, by the Republican election of that town on the 20th inst. He received 186 votes out of 208 cast. ... William B. Taylor, of Goshen, Indiana, is the regularly elected Republican candidate for Postmaster of that town. He received 187 votes out of the 314 cast. Michael Cassidy, of Co. C, W. Corps, 13th Regt., Ohio Vols., U. S. A., Fredericktown, O., S. P. Fredericktown P. O., Knox county, Ohio.

The Thornton Loan bill.

The Thornton Loan bill which passed the Legislature at its recent session, provides for the payment to certain canal contractors of the difference of exchange on $1,000,000, which said contractors negotiated in London during the progress of the work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which was placed in the Treasury of the State. The aggregate on the canal was $1,644,340.67, for which sum of money the State offered its bonds to the contractors as an inducement to them to continue the labor on their respective divisions. The contractors accepted the bonds as a literal compensation for their work, and sent Gen. Wm. F. Thornton to England to negotiate them. Gen. Thornton sold them and returned with the proceeds, paying the money to the contractors, *minus* the premium on the exchange, which was then, owing to extraordinary causes, about 18 per cent. This portion of the loan he placed in the State Treasury, where it has remained ever since. The contractors held, that having accepted the bonds in payment for their work, they were entitled to the whole amount of the proceeds, and they have presented their claims at the door of the Legislature at almost every session. The Legislature of 1855 referred the question to those Commissioners—Messrs. S. H. Treat, John D. Caton and Walter B. Scates—who then comprised the Supreme Court. The Commissioners reported that the claim was a just one and ought to be paid. The Legislature has accordingly paid it by providing that the Governor shall execute and deliver to the claimants mentioned in the bill, six per cent. interest-paying bonds of the State for the several sums due each claimant, and stipulating that no more such claims, except those designated in the bill, shall ever be paid. The whole amount of bonds to be drawn in favor of the claimants will amount to $184,376.90, divided as follows:

To John Lonergan	$2,895 67
To Peter Stewart and Robert Miller	2,098 97
To Julia A. Lander and John F. Lamb, executrix and executor of Benj. F. Lamb, deceased	967 47
To John V. Linger, Uri Osgood and Edward Poor	977 95
To John V. Linger, Gustavus H. Cuzzins, Uri Osgood and Edward Poor	2,092 62
To Alfred M. Smith and George Steel	1,541 49
To William Osborn and H. L. Stewart	9,615 42
To George Burnett	4,676 48
To Charles Kerr	1,756 01
To William Byrne	1,722 65
To Benjamin F. Fish and the estate of H. B. Hurlbut	1,570 21
To William B. Ogden and Geo. A. Dole	2,766 07
To Charles Butler, Horatio G. Loomis and Benj. W. Raymond	1,728 44
To Hart L. Stewart and Alanson C. Stewart, L. P. Sargent and John S. Wallace	8,641 28
To James S. Bishop	2,449 21
To Orrin P. Rose	468 14
To Thomas Arader	1,000 55
To John T. Roberts and D. L. Roberts	2,005 85
To John Green and Wm. L. Dugerin	2,208 40
To George W. Arm trong and James Clark, survivors of Samuel C. Dickinson, deceased	2,307 39
To Richard S. Wilson and John McIntosh, survivors of Jas. Brodie, deceased	1,218 96
To James T. Sanger, executor of the survivors of David Sanger, deceased	5,422 41
To George Head, survivor of Philip Armour, deceased	1,859 62
To John T. Roberts and D. L. Roberts	1,133 60
To Martin C. Myers, O. F. Rose and heirs of John Beach, deceased	2,618 56
To John B. Irwin, John Kitterlin, John Carr, Mose Gay and J. A. Gooding	2,906 34
To B. Wilder, survivor of Daniel Linch	1,181 89
To John Clifford and David Ballentine	5,307 63
To William Smith and E. Granger	9,748 86
To Isaac Hardy	2,263 20
To John B. Preston and Geo. Armour, survivors of Adam Lamb, deceased	1,452 84
To ——— Campagni	1,000 55
To Jeremiah Crotty	2,264 25
To D. Ballentine and John Clifford, survivors of A. J. Douglas, deceased	1,165 33
To Geo. Armour, survivor of A. Lamb	2,297 72
To Wm. Sturges	3,273 69
To Merrill Coburn and E. W. Herrick	5,439 07
To Isaac Negus	4,066 97
To L. P. Sanger	1,256 15
To Wm. A. Chatfield	15 30
To Wm. Jones	1,000 55
To Wm. Crawford and Jas. Harvey	7,560 91
To John A. Hendricks and John Rush	2,537 63
To Reza Bargan	1,000 55
To L. P. Sanger	609 79
To S. Gay, Mose Gay and D. Gould	545 54
To B. B. Reynolds and the estate of W. R. Armstrong	341 68
To Thomas Williams and H. L. Stewart	3,373 63
To Hiram Ranchard, Ira Blanchard and Joel A. Matteson	3,894 38
To E. Newton and Wm. A. Baldwin	2,061 10
To John T. Temple	1,000 55
To Nathaniel Brown	1,000 55
To Wm. L. Pearce	3,053 96
To James Stout, administrator of James Stout, deceased	949 46
To Edward McSweeney	1,796 30
To A. P. McDonald	47 04
To James H. Brooks, administrator of James Brooks, deceased	3,325 73
To Erastus Corning	713 56
To John H. McFarran	2,994 15

With interest added to the said several sums above particularly specified from March 1st, 1857; the said sums having been carefully awarded to the said individuals, and affirmed by the Commissioners aforesaid.

Population and the Census.

The figures of the late census exhibit some results not clearly visible at the first glance. The general statement is as follows:

States.	Free.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine	619,958		619,958
New Hampshire	326,979		326,979
Vermont	315,827		315,827
Massachusetts	1,231,494		1,231,494
Rhode Island	174,621		174,621
Connecticut	460,670		460,670
New York	3,851,563		3,851,563
New Jersey	672,084		672,084
Pennsylvania	2,916,018		2,916,018
Delaware	110,544	1,829	112,353
Maryland	646,189	89,260	735,449
Virginia	1,047,379	490,889	1,538,199
North Carolina	629,980	327,777	958,846
South Carolina	308,186	407,185	715,371
Georgia	615,336	467,461	1,082,797
Florida	91,481	63,854	155,684
Alabama	520,444	425,478	955,917
Mississippi	407,551	479,607	887,158
Louisiana	354,945	333,148	688,093
Arkansas	331,710	109,065	440,775
Texas	418,209	184,956	603,165
Tennessee	859,338	287,178	1,146,640
Kentucky	920,077	225,490	1,145,567
Ohio	2,377,917		2,377,917
Indiana	1,350,809		1,350,809
Illinois	1,691,392		1,691,392
Missouri	1,063,509	118,514	1,181,809
Michigan	753,291		753,291
Wisconsin	775,869		775,869
Iowa	682,002		682,002
Minnesota	172,793		172,793
Oregon	52,595		52,595
California	384,770		384,770
Total	27,341,792	3,999,338	31,941,144

But let us look a little behind the curtain. Without inspecting the details, the general result shows an increase in the free States, since 1850, of 5,580,950; in the slave States, of free whites, 2,080,422, and of slaves, 790,083.

How is this increase distributed? The figures show that the addition to the population has been about one-fourth, exclusive of immigration. Applying this ratio to the several States, we have the following. (The first column shows what the increase to the State would be by natural increment, without any immigration; the second, the actual increase; the third, the deficiency resulting to the State by the loss of its emigration; and the fourth, the gain by immigration over its natural increase.)

States.	Relative true proportion of increase.	Actual increase.	Relative deficiency.	Relative gain.
Maine	145,790	26,168	119,622	
N. Hampshire	81,995	5,016	76,979	
Vermont	78,957	1,707	77,250	
Massachusetts	308,124	230,870		84,253
R. Island	36,038	27,087	8,951	
Connecticut	91,026	30,272	60,754	
New York	962,890	1,000,000		37,110
New Jersey	192,233	186,731		64,418
Penn'a	729,004	538,980		26,398
Ohio	595,107	397,491	97,616	
Michigan	99,415	356,637		257,224
Indiana	337,702	340,000		242,298
Illinois	212,867	849,988		636,901
Iowa	170,500	511,502		341,002
Wisconsin	193,967	472,094		307,746
Minnesota	1,519	166,716		165,197
California	31,192	353,578		384,004
Oregon	8,023	39,879		35,749
Kansas		143,643		143,643
Total	3,960,350	5,013,614	382,071*	2,592,720†
*Or 30.38 per cent.	†Or 8.38 per cent.			

FREE POPULATION OF SLAVE STATES.

	True relative proportion of increase.	Actual increase.	Relative deficiency.	Rela-tive gain.
Delaware	22,310	21,306	1,004	
Maryland	193,180	155,347		35,833
Virginia	257,508	149,849	80,047	
N. Carolina	155,123	99,464	43,659	
S. Carolina	75,795	51,609	24,186	
Georgia	151,198	91,883	59,299	
Florida	18,054	36,730		21,716
Alabama	127,980	107,498	18,530	
Mississippi	74,102	110,408		36,345
Louisiana	64,788	99,299		34,054
Texas	90,620	267,478		223,908
Arkansas	40,080	168,913		128,913
Tennessee	209,790	115,648	104,414	
Kentucky	192,276	148,699	44,598	
Missouri	148,653	480,979		332,326
Total	1,573,184	2,021,454	384,684	994,274

SLAVE POPULATION OF SLAVE STATES.

	True relative proportion of increase.	Actual increase.	Relative deficiency.	Rela-tive gain.
Delaware	1,829	1,004	825	
Maryland	92,589	4,903	87,686	
Virginia	119,139	58,998	94,834	
N. Carolina	72,153	27,777	44,376	
S. Carolina	96,949	23,261	73,688	
Georgia	107,200	61,715	45,485	
Florida	9,657	21,550		11,893
Alabama	96,723	92,581		4,142
Mississippi	85,010	79,607		5,403
Louisiana	61,402	67,917		6,515
Texas	14,849	125,127		110,278
Arkansas	33,573	47,985		20,160
Tennessee	69,845	47,657	18,213	
Kentucky	46,003	42,144	38,426	
Missouri	31,852	28,199		4,287
Total	806,007	679,626	260,039	269,758

These results are of great significance. The first table shows—what is also shown by the statistics of immigration—that the number added to the population of the Free States in the last ten years, by foreign immigration is over 2,600,000; while that added to the Slave States, by immigration from all quarters, is only some 200,000. Of the half million laborers who have come from other lands—allowing that the increase in the Slave States comes from foreign afflictions—five have settled in the Free North where one has settled in the Slave South. But the proportion is probably much larger—being at least ten to one.

New England has lost about 200,000, while the six North-western States have gained 2,600,000, over and above the natural increase. There is where the free heading man from foreign countries are making the earth yield—some 80, some 100 fold. The slaveholding States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky—have lost 270,000; while the four leaders of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas have gained a little more than half—limiting Maryland, which, by the extent of her manufactures, has gained a little more than her natural increase, and Missouri, which has gained 330,000—largely foreign, and imbued with free principles—and the loss to the Atlantic States of the South almost exactly balances the gain in the Gulf States. There has really been no such thing as immigration into the Southern States in the last ten years. A paltry 5,000 a year has been added to its natural increase by outsiders—hardly enough to deserve notice.

The table of slave population tells another story. Slaves never migrate of their own will—except toward the North and Freedom. All their southern movements are compulsory. In Delaware and Maryland there has been an actual decrease of 5,500. Slavery is slowly and surely dying out in those States. But 990,000 slaves have been transported from the seven border and Atlantic States to the six south-western as Gulf States. From Virginia alone, 95,000 slaves have been transported—whither? Is there an inter-State slave trade? Virginia has not lost 95,000 slaves, Mississippi has gained 72,000. North and South Carolina have lost 107,000, Texas has gained 113,000. Kentucky and Tennessee have lost 50,000, Arkansas has gained that number. If we reckon their value at $800 per head, Virginia has received, as the price of slaves transported farther south, $75,000,000 in the last ten years; $7,600,000 per year—more by $2,000,000 than the whole amount of wages paid in the manufactories of that State. If "nigger breeding" yields a clear income of $7,600,000 a year, and the wages paid to manufacturing operatives amounts only to $3,400,000, should not Congress recognize the breeding of negroes as a peculiarly "home industry," as well as the latter?

Missouri tells a hopeful story. While the free white population shows a gain of some 350,000 over its natural increase, there has only been an addition, by immigration, of 3,000 slaves. That must soon take its rank, also, among the Free States. Meantime, the "Confederate States of America" are shown to be in the condition of the family that sustained and supported itself during the year on a single sixpence, by alternately buying and selling to one another the contents of the whisky barrel. South Carolina and Georgia have been receiving their share of the sixpence by selling their negroes to the other members of the family. By and by, their turn will come to give up the sixpence. Will they want to receive back their negroes, to square the account?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Territorial Government for Pike's Peak—Nevada and Dacotah—The Tariff—The Peace Conference, etc.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1861.

The House passed a few unimportant bills yesterday. One of these, the bill organizing the Territorial Government of Colorado (Pike's Peak) passed by ayes 92, noes 42—Democrats in the negative. The proposed Territory of Colorado includes what remains after the erection of Kansas as a State, and a small slip of New Mexico and Nebraska, making about one hundred and four square miles, with somewhat between forty-five and fifty thousand inhabitants, as many as Oregon had when she was admitted as a State. The bill had previously passed the Senate against the opposition of Douglas. It will be signed to-day or to-morrow by the President and become a law. There is a pressing necessity for a government, as the people there at present have no other protection than that afforded by the bowie-knife or revolver. In less than two years Colorado will be a free State in the Union. The Senate and House Committees have agreed on bills for the establishment of territorial governments of Nevada and Dacotah. The former embraces the western portion of Utah, and the latter the northern portion of Nebraska Territory, lying west of the old Dacotah Territory. Upon the passage of these bills all the Territories will be provided with governments. In a few days Lincoln will have the appointing of Governors and Federal officers for seven Territories, viz:—Nebraska, Colorado, Dacotah, New Mexico (including Arizona), Utah, Nebraska and Washington.

The other important bill which passed the House yesterday, was offered by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—John Sherman. It provides that in place of any part of the twenty million loan now authorized by law the President is authorized to issue bonds of the United States in denominations of fifty dollars, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum, payable annually or semi-annually at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and running to a period not exceeding twenty years. Coupons for the interest thereon to be attached, and to apply such bonds at par to the payment of such creditors as may receive them. Of course every creditor will gladly receive them in payment of what the government owes him. The peculiar feature of the bill is the size of the bonds. Heretofore $1,000 has been the smallest denomination issued. And of course they were only taken by bankers and capitalists, and never fell into the hands of the common people. But since these money lords have given out that they will not subscribe to the Government loan, unless the Republicans shall sacrifice their principles and submit to the dictation of parties, the Republicans concluded that they would show these sordid, unprincipled men that the new Admin stration was not beholden to them for money, and that they and their secession allies combined cannot dragoon the people of the Free States into accepting the Breckinridge platform. These $50 Treasury notes will be a very convenient and popular kind of currency, and like wine, the older they grow the better they become. If a man keeps one of them a week it will be worth six cents more than when he got it, and if he lays it by for four months it will have appreciated one dollar in value. It will be a very safe sort of money to "salt down" for future use. The greatest objection to the new currency will be its bulkiness and it. The appropriations were $10, $20, $50 and $100 notes in equal amounts, the wants of the country would absorb one hundred millions of dollars. The very capitalists that themselves refuse to aid in their little game of "coercion." The two millions of intelligent men who elected Old Abe are wise and willing to provide his administration with what funds it may need, until by means of a revised tariff and economy, its income shall equal its expenditures. The robberies and peculations committed by the present administration have reduced the finances of the Government to a deplorable condition, but will impart a wonderful impetus on overflowing revenue and eighteen millions of surplus coin in the Treasury, and the Government credit high above par. He leaves the government bankrupt, its credit destroyed, the surplus eighteen millions squandered, and a national debt of *one hundred millions* bequeathed to his successor, to be paid when he is much for the financial history of the last four years of the late Democratic party.

The Senate has been finally employed for two days past on a revision of the tariff. The whole subject is being very carefully considered. The Morrill bill, which passed the House last session, formed the basis of the Senate bill. But it has been amended in many particulars. The warehouse system cannot the most disputed consideration. The present law allows foreign goods to remain bonded for three years without paying duties, which by many is claimed to be altogether too heavy a time, as it only deprives the government of use of the time of its duties, but it enables the foreign dealer to take undue advantage of the markets, and to cripple the American manufacturer, who cannot afford to hold his commodities three years, watching the fluctuations of the market. The importing interest is here for the retention of the three years' clause, and Mr. Seward is their champion. The House will not agree to so long an extension. The Senate will strive hard to carry it. The House may compromise with the Senate on one year, but hardly a longer period than that, which is all that government can afford or American manufacturers ought to demand, and be satisfactory to foreign merchants. If they are not content with one year, let them take their goods to some other market where they can better themselves.

The sugar duties is another subject enlisting much attention. The House would be stricken off did the necessities of the government admit it. But there is the rub. The Senate yesterday agreed on an amendment:

"That three-quarters of a cent a pound on raw or Muscovado sugar; two cents on refined sugar; on sugar candy, etc., four cents per pound; on molasses, ten cents per gallon; all imposed by the act, thirty percent. *ad valorem*; on coffee, one and a half cents per pound; tea beyond Cape of Good Hope at four cents per pound; all other teas at ten cents; and that when the Treasury notes issued under acts between the 4th of March, 1857, and the 4th of March, 1861, shall have been returned to the Government, then the President of the United States shall be empowered to abolish the further collection of duty on tea and coffee."

These rates on sugar are about half the present duties, and are considered a fair average, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of sorghum in the West. A light duty is levied on tea and coffee, to make up the loss of revenue on sugar, which, however, if the proposed will need to be kept on for more than two or three years. By which time the Treasury notes specified in the bill will be paid off. When that debt is removed, the duties on tea and coffee, and perhaps sugar also, can be removed. The revenue derived from duties on sugar averages six millions a year.

It is estimated that the Tariff bill, as it now stands before the Senate, will yield the government about sixty-two hundred dollars, and may go as high as sixty-five. On less than that amount the government cannot be conducted, if the interest on the large public debt is to be provided for, and the principal kept from increasing. The enactment of the bill will not only make the Government self-sustaining, but will impart a wonderful impetus to all branches of American industry. It will restore National credit, now so terribly shattered, and at the same time give employment to the offhounds of idle hands. The factories at which the machinists and laborer will enjoy its beneficial effects. The bill could not have come at a time when it had the triple free trade Abolition Senators resisting it in their

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FROM WISCONSIN.

Correction—Doings of the Legislature —A Railroad Bonus Bill—Commissioners—The Farm Mortgage Bill—Exemptions—Printers' Fees—Appointments by the Governor—Judgeship—Celebration of the Day.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23, 1861.

Small differences in types make large differences in statement. Our Supreme Judges hold their office six years, and so the term of one expires every *two* years, not "ten," as I was made to say in my last letter.

The Legislature can be hardly called a very active working body. An adjournment was effected yesterday, after a short session, to Tuesday afternoon, and little business is likely to be done till Wednesday. Free passes to members, enabling a majority of them to go home every week at the loss of a day or two, greatly retard legislation and cost the State thousands of dollars annually. Forty-three days of the session are gone, and less than forty laws have been published, not a fourth of them of general application. In the Assembly, 230 bills have been introduced, and in the Senate 115. At the last day of this time there were 339 in the Assembly and 188 in the Senate.

The general laws finally passed since Monday are, one requiring the knuckle joints to tumbling rods of all threshing machines to be securely enclosed in a box; one providing 200 Webster's Dictionaries for deficient school districts, and that defining the residence of paupers. The Senate has passed a bill providing for the publication of general laws in county papers, at the same rates as paid to the State papers.

The bill making February 22d a legal holiday passed the Assembly and was amended in the Senate by adding the 4th of July, and ordered to a third reading. With our hurrying, bustling, driving character as a people, there is little danger that we shall have too many days of release from business and for recreation, and the disposition to honor all national days is worthy of cultivation. A committee has been appointed to investigate the matter of the geological survey, which has been going on for some years past. On Tuesday there was considerable excitement in the Senate in relation to changing the present system of county government, from Supervisors, representing each town, to three Commissioners. Several Senators wanted exceptions made in favor of their counties, and it was urged that, as the laws of the State were framed expressly to meet our present system, it would be difficult to make so radical a change without working mischief.

This County Commissioner plan has been introduced at every session, and with good prospect of passing at the outset, but heretofore there have always been found too many difficulties in the way. Though there seemed—by a vote of 14 to 8 against striking out the vital section of the bill—a majority in its favor, it was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Farm Mortgage bill came up on Tuesday, when an amendment was proposed, with fell intent, making its provisions apply to *all* loans of money hereafter made. Its friends drew their pet into the sheltering arms of the Judiciary Committee. It was reported back Wednesday, with some amendments not materially changing its character. A debate occurring on a motion to print the amendments, which was carried by a vote of 42 to 41, and the bill is deferred till after the recess. By its provisions the debtor will be allowed to retain, for failure to rush it through without examination, opportunity has been given for careful ability of the bill, and the chances of its passage have been considerably diminished by the comments of the press on it, as substantially repudiation, and the sober second thought of business men pronounces them to reject its odious features. Some even of the earnest friends of such legislation think it is a "little too steep."

The bill limiting homestead exemption has been further discussed, and referred to a select committee. The bill exempting seed grain now stands finally opposed in the Senate. A bill exempting to publishers of newspapers $1,300 of printing material, on the same basis as the homestead law, was lost on its engrossment, was recommended to passage in Committee of the Whole, in the Assembly, by a large majority. Propositions were made for large exemptions in favor of peace and harmony in manufactures. The amount of printers' exemption may be reduced, but something of the kind is likely to pass.

A bill was introduced some time ago reducing materially printers' fees for advertising tax lists. The present rates of 25 and 30 cents a tract are quite high in most counties. The Committee on Printing yesterday reported in favor of rates not a few cents less than the existing rates, and their report was adopted, and the bill thus amended ordered to a third reading.

The matter of sending Commissioners to Washington has been up again. A Republican caucus was held Tuesday evening, when Carl Schurz and others urged that the anti-compromise feeling should be strengthened in every way. Mr. Schurz urged that the delegation in Congress be empowered to act for the State, a motion was made to send Mr. Schurz and Gov. Randall in addition, and after long debate, the sending of Commissioners was *voted down*. The next day a resolution was offered by a Democratic Senator, requesting the Governor to telegraph and inquire whether Commissioners elected by a Mass Convention of friends of the Union would be admitted to the Peace Congress. This was of course promptly rejected.

Wednesday evening the Democrats held a caucus on this subject, and as a result, a call is published for a "Union meeting at the Assembly Hall Tuesday evening, regardless of party, to elect a Commissioner to the Peace Congress." Of course the project to send men thus elected at that late hour, when they could only arrive a day or two before Congress adjourns, is ridiculous, and its only object is mischief. It will hardly avail even for that. What else the meeting may try to do, remains to be seen. The Democrats held a caucus with reference to the judgship Wednesday evening. It was decided not to call a party convention, and the feeling was against the nomination of any party candidate. The attendance of the members seemed to be almost unanimous for Judge Cole, on whose nomination, shortly after the organization of the Legislature, a unanimous vote was passed. He will undoubtedly be called out as an independent candidate.

Washington's birthday is celebrated here by a federal salute at sunrise, a national salute at noon, a parade by the military—for which the weather is very unpropitious—the delivery of an address at Washington by Prof. J. D. Butler of the state University.

By the way the Spring term of that institution has opened with 200 pupils. The resignation of Prof. Carr was withdrawn. PLEB.

POPULATION OF MONTREAL.—The late census of Montreal, Canada, shows a population of 101,602. In 1850 it was 57,715—increase 43,887—or 75 per cent.

☞ Rev. J. S. Henderson, President of the Mendota Collegiate Institute, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that town, died a few days since.

THE CRISIS.

Facts and Speculations from Various Sources.

SOULIGNY SUBSTAINED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, gives important intelligence of a reaction in favor of the Union which has already occurred in Louisiana. It appears that the madness of the secessionists is undergoing a severe condemnation at the hands of the people of that State:

"I send you the following copy of an interesting letter which was yesterday received by Hon. John E. Bouligny, from a distinguished and influential citizen of New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1861.

"I send you a slip from one of our papers, which I can assure you, gives your numerous friends here great pleasure:

"'MR. BOULIGNY.—Under date of the 9th, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:

"'The speech of Mr. Bouligny of Louisiana, in refusing to accede to the request of his legislature to withdraw from the House, not only produced a tremendous sensation at the time among the members and spectators, but has won for him the admiration of conservative Union-loving men every where. After the House adjourned, Mr. Bouligny was set upon, and grasping him with both hands, invoked God's blessing upon him, assuring him that however much he might be cursed now by those who are elected to their destruction, (Bouligny) would outlive them all in the affectionate memory of a glorious, Union-loving, law-abiding people. The gallant old Kentuckian was very impressive in his manner and speech, and wept as he spoke.'

"I will also say, that your speech and course in not resigning your seat in Congress, unless the people you represent order it, meets with the approbation of your friends.

"The Secession Convention has been in session near a month, and the popular vote of the State has never been published. It is now ascertained that the popular vote has gone for the Union or co-operation ticket by 320 majority.

"The Convention as yet has done no good but to vote down Slidell and Benjamin, which was a glorious triumph!

"If the vote was to be taken to-day in this State, I really think the disunionists would be defeated.

"Stand up to the old flag, the stars and stripes. God knows the people here, for fear of being taken for Abolitionists, are afraid to raise the old flag, and not one is now to be seen in this city or among our vessels at the levee. It makes me sad. Every attempt is being made, after two failures, to get up an illumination, which the Mayor and Council have recommended on the 22d—the birthday of Washington. This is a dodge to get our people to have a rejoicing over the downfall of our Union on the day Washington was born, which won't take: many will not join in.

"An old friend has just stepped in while I am writing. He says: 'God bless you for standing up for the Union.'"

THE FEELING IN TENNESSEE.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

As a specimen of the letters which come to us from the border States, we publish one from the eastern part of Tennessee. It was written by a reader will at once discern, by a slaveholder, and a man of some prominence:

"To the Editors of the Evening Post:

"Some two weeks ago I sent you a communication, which, I presume, you declined to publish, for the reason that it would be of no service to the cause, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of sorghum in the West. A light duty is levied on tea and coffee, to make up the loss of revenue on sugar, which, however, if the proposed will need to be kept on for more than two or three years. By which time the Treasury notes specified in the bill will be paid off. When that debt is removed, the duties on tea and coffee, and perhaps sugar also, can be removed. The revenue derived from duties on sugar averages six millions a year.

It is estimated that the Tariff bill, as it now stands before the Senate, will yield the government about sixty-two hundred dollars, and may go as high as sixty-five. On less than that amount the government cannot be conducted, if the interest on the large public debt is to be provided for, and the principal kept from increasing. The enactment of the bill will not only make the Government self-sustaining, but will impart a wonderful impetus to all branches of American industry. It will restore National credit, now so terribly shattered, and at the same time give employment to the offhounds of idle hands. The factories at which the machinists and laborer will enjoy its beneficial effects. The bill could not have come at a time when it had the triple free trade Abolition Senators resisting it in their

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Kellogg and His Constituents.

In the Paris County Republican Convention held on the 31st inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do not maintain two sets of principles: one to be used at election, and the other at others; that we gave our support to the principles contained in the Chicago platform, because we believe that they were adopted, and the sentiments of the times required their expression and assertion; that subsequent events have but confirmed this opinion, and we believe that the people will sustain the majority of the party who try to the best of their ability to carry out those principles in the administration of the government.

Resolved, That in our opinion the late attempt in Congress by our Representative, Hon. Wm. Kellogg, to defeat the Breckinridge platform upon the Constitution of the United States, is Anti-Republican, and that we regret the conduct of our Representative, in this respect, as flagrantly violative of the principles upon which he was elected, and of the views he has forfeited all claim to the confidence of his constituents, and ought not to be considered as the Representative of Republican principles, but if it is the sense of this Convention, that he ought to resign his trust into the hands of the people by whom he was elected.]

The Republicans of Fulton county adopted the following:

Resolved, That while willing to forego in the present crisis any question of mere party interest, we will not surrender, or compromise principles which were endorsed, in a constitutional manner, by the American people in the presidential election of 1860, as correct and proper in themselves, and identified with the highest and best interests of the whole people of the country. We consider *strict adherence to these principles, and a firm and unflinching stand of the Republican party a firm adherence to those principles*; and that any departure therefrom in the face of present difficulties would be demoralizing to the government; subversive of the most sacred principles instituted by the Constitution, and calculated to undermine and destroy the very basis upon which free institutions rest.

The following is the action of the Republican Convention of Tazewell County:

Resolved, That while we would offer to our Southern brethren the olive branch of peace and plead, for conciliation and compromise, all constitutional measures for their benefit, which are not to the prejudice of the interests of the whole Union, we cannot consent that the party which has conquered should be the party to compromise. Every principle must be preserved, our Constitution and Government must be maintained and the laws strictly enforced, or this end we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That we view with profound regret the position of our Representative in Congress, and warn him as he values the approbation and support of his constituents, to withdraw his unbridled policy at a time when our country needs every patriot to stand firm for the constitutional liberty our fathers bled for.

J. M. Hanna offered the following:

Resolved, That we repudiate *in toto* the compromise offered in Congress by our Representative, Wm. Kellogg.

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. [illegible]

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. [illegible]

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. Dear Sir:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio. Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January [illegible]

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try It.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all dealers. nol5-d&w-4-ly

What is it?—The whole world says of it, "It is the most excellent article ever produced." Then, again, comes the question, What is it? Answer, "LYON'S KATHAIRON for the Hair." Everybody uses it. Everybody likes it. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all dealers. fe22-1m

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly persons, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS AND FEVER.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. P. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

A. E. LANDON, Agent. ap27-d&w-ly

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc6-d1-ly

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OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

H. M. HIGGINS,

(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)

No. 117.....Randolph Street.....No. 117

Is the only place in the city where all kinds of Music Books and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with every article in their line,

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

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T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

[no16'60-1m]

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Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

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DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

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All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26

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THE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES!

IN ORDER TO PLACE THE

BEST FAMILY MACHINES

In the World

Within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, beautifully ornamented, to

FIFTY DOLLARS.

THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN

Recent Valuable Improvements.

We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere) the special attention of Vest-Makers, Dress-Makers, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.

Singer's No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines,

Both of very general application and capacity, and popular in the family and manufactory. Price reduced respectively from $135 and $150 to $90 and $100.

Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine

For Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price, complete, $125.

THE SINGER MACHINES

Make the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, simple in structure, of great durability, adapted to the heaviest and lightest goods, are finished in the most perfect manner, and may be used for several years without requiring repair.

THE STANDARD MACHINES,

For Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, and make more money, and are cheaper than those of other makers as a gift. We have always on hand Hemming Gauges, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of

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Which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to the subject. IT WILL BE SENT GRATIS.

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JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

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Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

We are happy to say to the thousands who want our Sewing Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.

Our Machines are now just where we want them; in point of competition and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in the market, and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including [illegible] (of which we have several styles), Needles and everything necessary to their use in family or shop, which make them still the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND PRACTICAL MACHINES IN MARKET.

In justice to our Machines as well as our customers we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. This feature alone makes our machine worth more than any other, as there is necessarily some [illegible]

A few of its superior qualities are these:—It uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two common spools, neither being fastened and all in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust and dirt, and the oil; it is not in the way; its tension is greater than any other machine; it has but two regulating screws, and both are above and in front; the driving wheel is entirely outside of table; it requires no alteration for all varieties of work; it will certainly do more and better variety of work than any machine. [illegible]

[illegible]

We will only say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever came so rapidly into universal favor as the Sewing Machine. Three years has placed them in the hands of every class of first-class machinists, and though great improvements have been made, facilities have been largely increased to supply the demand. [illegible]

[illegible] L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

$5,000 TO LOAN.—We want a first-class piece of city security for a loan of the above amount for three or five years, at 10 per cent. B. F. DOWNING & CO. 56 Clark street.

MONEY FROM EASTERN CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENT.—Wanted, on or before the first of March next, A 1 Security for $3,000, at 10 per cent., on five years time. None but Principals need apply. Conditions to Suit so as to make even a miser smile.

ALSO—A 1 Mortgage Securities for several thousand dollars, on six to twelve months time. On these last I cannot speak so strongly about accommodations, but will endeavor to make them largely in favor of borrowers, as compared with Chicago rates, especially when such borrowers have, not over best, grown already and are PROMPT PAYERS. Apply between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., to [illegible] H. K. SWIFT, Agent and Trustee, Office at present at 60 Lasalle st. fe18-d61-1w

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES,

In the City and Country.

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WANTED—Land Warrants.

APPLY TO

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Wanted by BENJ. F. QUINBY & CO.

oc17-d388-ly Commission Merchants No. 182½ S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.

au2le613-ly 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

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Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my29-d16-ly

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Apply to

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Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

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Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

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no4-ly N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

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DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms,

No. 102 Washington Street,

Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night. ja18d588-3m

CHARLES B. WAITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

128 Clark Street, Chicago.

Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. de1-ly

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

50 - - Dearborn Street - - 50

GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 128 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in

RAGS AND PAPER,

20 South Canal Street..............Chicago, Ill.

J. T. CARTER. H. B. STONE.

Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,500 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

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D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Job Binding done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 125 LAKE STREET. Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3684. my22-d361-ly

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK

Transportation Line.

A. WARREN & CO.,

General Freighters to the Mines,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly through out the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. Particular attention paid to our cars, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.

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GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 186 Lake-st. ap2ly

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 194 Lake street, Post Office box 4,152, Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. ly'60-ly

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! 40 CENTS PER CAN.

We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are changed on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. fe1-d973-1m

H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER,

OYSTERS,

FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.

108 - Randolph Street - 108

Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc28d13-6m

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JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative

PAINTERS,

121 Washington st., Chicago,

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the Interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood, and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

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DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

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[oc18ly]

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

[illegible] of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Out-houses for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.

TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 146 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois.

NEARLY 200 SONGS FOR 12 CENTS!

THE SHILLING SONG BOOK, containing all the best songs of the day, a large number of which, being copyrights, are not to be found in any other collection. Sent by mail post paid, on receipt of 12 cents. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

A. DE ANGUERA,

PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER,

110......LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)......110

[fe13-d55-3m]

CIRCULARS.—We have a great variety of Scripts and other type for this class of work. New styles received as they are issued from the New York and Philadelphia Foundries. Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	4.10 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
10.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
5.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.30 a. m.
10.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
11.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	2.40 p. m.	4.40 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
11.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

The Pensacolians and their Post Office.

The Pensacolians do not take the withdrawal of their Post Office kindly. "An ignominious and contemptible act," says the irate editor of the Pensacola *Tribune*. "An act only fit for a barbarous and despotic age," he continues; and then asks: "Does the Government of the United States tolerate such actions? Is it a republic?" How "yes" or "no," as a response to the latter question, can add to or take from the responsibility of the Government in faithfully serving the mails, is not clear. However, if driven to respond, we should say "yes, certainly; of course it is a republic, and republics are proverbially ungrateful." So, when Florida, like a dutiful child, suffered the United States to adopt her as a daughter, pay her natural parents some trifling millions for the privilege, and expended tens of millions more in protecting her tender youth from ravening Indians, and having been "brought up" at a great expense, saw fit to possess herself of certain "lands, tenements, goods and chattels" of her adopted parent, and bid the old fellow "go hang"—we submit that, after all this condescension on the part of Donna Flora, Uncle Samuel could not have sustained his republican reputation otherwise than by basely and ungratefully refusing to carry her letters, and furnish her pin-money as usual.

Under these afflicting circumstances, the indignant journal aforesaid says: "What can Florida do?" Rising with the subject, he asks: "Where is her convention?" Adjourned. "What did it accomplish?" It seceded and "elected all the officers to be elected, *from its own body!*" Is it any wonder that he should ask, in the extremity of his grief, for the whereabouts of the counselors of the Governor? and, while the tears of discomfiture roll in a cascade from his sympathetic coat-sleeve, ejaculate: "If we are in Florida, then, "let Florida protect us. If we are a republic "of our own, let us make our own postal ar-"rangements the best we can." Precisely so. The troubles of the inebriated gentleman who was called Ammi, and who queried—"Am I Ammi, or am I not Ammi?" were naught in comparison. We can only congratulate him on the entire truthfulness of his conclusion when he descends from his stilts, and delcares in good Saxon English, "There is no fun in this!" We presume not, Mr. Judah.—*N. Y. World.*

Naval and Military Intelligence.

The United States steam frigate Mississippi is now almost ready for sea at Boston. Her condition has been reported to the authorities, and orders for her immediate outfit are said to be in contemplation.

The ordnance authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard have not been often busier than they are now. Batteries for the Perry, Savannah, Harriet Lane and other vessels are being prepared, and will soon be finished. The armaments of the steam-frigates Roanoke and Wabash are to be increased by four guns each, and the batteries of the Mohawk and Crusader will be put in a most efficient state. The stock of shot and shell on hand is large enough to supply all contingencies. Captain Gansevoort has got the entire department in the most perfect order.

Orders for the departure of a considerable portion of United States troops from Governor's Island are daily expected. At present over three hundred men are on the ready list, and ambulance materials for a force of that number is susceptible of almost immediate use. It is said that three officers were detailed to go with the soldiers, whose destination has not transpired.

Another detachment of recruits has arrived on the Island, and one of United States dragoons left for Carlisle, where they are to be drilled and fitted out for regimental duty.

A steamer took ordnance stores to Fort Monroe from Governor's Island yesterday.—*N. Y. Times, 21st.*

WESTERN MATTERS.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A son of John Bisecker, of Delphi, Indiana, was killed a few days since by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands, while getting over a fence.

DROWNED.—On the afternoon of the 18th inst., Mr. S. N. Harris, while passing along the road some three miles west of this village, discovered a dead man in a ditch a short distance from him. Obtaining assistance at the nearest house, the body was removed, and proved to be that of Mr. William Howe, a farmer of this township, who for a series of years, has been subject to epileptic fits. The deceased was 42 years of age, and has a wife and two children in the State of New Hampshire. He owned a farm in the vicinity where he was found, and had other property.—*Paw Paw Free Press, 19th.*

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday of last week Mrs. Carr living at Atlanta, went out to do a day's washing, and left her two children in the care of her husband. Shortly after she left, the husband locked the children in the house, telling them that he was going down town, and would bring them something that would please them. When down town "business detained him." The oldest child, about five years of age, attempted to kindle the fire which had gone out. In doing so her clothes caught fire and burned entirely off her. When assistance reached her she was standing in the floor burned almost to a crisp. She lived about three hours and told all the circumstances which occasioned her death.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.*

DIED OF STARVATION.—The Valparaiso (Ind.) *Gazette* of last week says:

"We learn that a young lady residing near the toll-gate, just outside of town, died on the 24th ult. of starvation. Her father, a strong, able-bodied man, has sacrificed all there is of good in the human heart at the shrine of king alcohol. Our informant, who is a benevolent lady of this town, states that upon the first discovery of their circumstances she went to visit them. The girl, destitute of clothing, was lying on a hard, dirty bed, with only one thin blanket over her, in a wretched hut, through which the wind whistled, cheerless and cold, and was then dying. She was a stranger in the place, was too proud to beg, and had no friends to interest themselves in obtaining a situation for her."

ATROCIOUS.—The following startling and highly inflammatory dispatches appear in a newspaper "out West," to which they were specially telegraphed:

LATE, LATER, LATEST AND HIGHLY IMPOTANT FROM CHARLESTON—OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES BY THE UNDERGROUND LINE.

"*Charleston, Supper-time, January 14.*—All the babies in the entire South are in arms, and many in this city are now employed at the breastworks."

"*Two and One-Half Minutes Later.*—Hundreds of the noblest women of South Carolina are behind the breastworks, and they boldly express their determination to remain there."

"*Later Still—Three Quarters of a Minute.*—A number of young ladies were in arms during the greater part of last evening, and many more are extremely anxious to follow the self-sacrificing example of their sisters. Shame on the young men."

"*One-Quarter of a Minute Later.*—We have learned from reliable sources that the study of military tactics will be introduced into the female schools of this State imediately, as the spirited girls declare their willingness to take charge of the South Carolina 'infantry' which is to be raised."

"A report from the interior says the negroes 'wear' drilling, but it needs confirmation. Everybody is in a blaze of enthusiasm, and the Gas Company has suspended in consequence."—*Newburyport Herald.*

MELANCHOLY TERMINATION TO AN EVENING PARTY.—A few nights back, a lady residing in Hyde Park gave a dancing party. The drawing rooms had been divested of all furniture to give room for the dancers. Towards the end of the evening a lady was playing at the piano, when her sleeve caught fire from the piano candle.

Her sister, seeing the catastrophe, hastened to extinguish the flames; but unfortunately, instead of succeeding, her own dress ignited. The scene was one of terrible confusion, and several ladies and gentlemen rushed to the rescue; but what was to be done? All rugs, table covers, &c., had been put away for the evening, and there was nothing to throw over them.

We believe that we are correct in stating that as many as five ladies were on fire at once, and the screams were heard outside. The lady who endeavored to save her sister has since died from the injuries received, and the life of another is despaired of.—*London Paper.*

THE ANDERSON CASE.—The Toronto *Globe* states that the discharge of Anderson was ordered on the following grounds: First, the warrant of commitment recites that Anderson stands charged, for that he did "wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously stab and kill one Seneca T. P. Diggee, of Howard county," *which might only amount to manslaughter*; whereas, the Judges decide, that to come within the provisions of the treaty, the charge must be one of "murder." Second, the warrant commits Anderson to the goal of Brantford "until he shall be discharged according to law;" whereas, the Judges decide he should have been committed "*until surrender be made*, or until he shall be discharged according to law."

"WHAT A FALL WAS THERE."—The Memphis *Avalanche* says that Prof. Wise, of aeronautic fame, is at present engaged in selling apples and candy at the street corners in that city.

F. E. MORSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

REFINED ROCK OIL,

Kerosene, Coal and Lubricating Oils,

LAMPS, CANS, CHIMNEYS,

Globes, Wicks, &c., &c.

NO. 90 NORTH CLARK ST.

[ja30-d88-6m]

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.

1861.........A Card.........1861.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

[illegible]......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.........[illegible]

Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.

Prompt and careful attention given to orders.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

YARD, GILLMORE & CO.,

JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,

Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA;

Have opened their Spring Importation of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods in Great Variety,

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C.,

Which they will sell at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

fe16 d69-3m CALL AND SEE.

ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

DRY GOODS AT COST.

H. & E. GOODRIDGE

Having leased the Building, No. 129 North Desplaines street, and being about to connect it with their present store, intend offering the whole of their stock at COST previous to making the Alterations. Those desiring great bargains in

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

Will do well to call on

H. & E. GOODRIDGE,

127 ...... North Desplaines Street 127

The public will find this a chance seldom met with, as this is positively a

BONA FIDE SALE.

The sale to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 18th, 1861. fe16x164 127 North Desplaines street, cor. Kinzie.

"GET THE BEST"

FRENCH

COPYING INK.

An article which is unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make

Three Perfect Transfers.

FOR SALE BY

F. MUNSON,

140 Lake Street,

Where may also be found a great variety of other

INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.

no1'60-ly

DIARIES. DIARIES.

FOR 1861.

POCKET AND OFFICE

DIARIES

OF EVERY VARIETY,

FOR SALE BY

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

No. 122 Lake Street.

RODGERS' KNIVES

AND

SCISSORS,

Of Our Own Importation,

FOR SALE BY

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

WALL PAPERS,

No. 81.....Randolph Street.....No. 81

F. E. RIGBY.

ja21-d520-3m

W. R. WOOD,

153 and 155 Lake Street,

Have opened within a few days, a large and choice assortment of

French, English and American

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,

In the latest Printings, to which they ask the attention of buyers for these goods.

fe14-d48-3m

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We have a large and complete stock of

Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,

LINEN SHEETINGS,

DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY,

Which we are selling at the lowest prices.

153 and 155 Lake Street.

fe14-d48-3m W. R. WOOD & CO.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A FINE assortment of

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

(Full length and width) in medium and fine qualities, at low prices.

Also—Alexander's Kid Gloves.

fe14-d48-3m W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake St.

EARLY TRADE.—

FIGURED FRENCH POPLINS,

A new article just received, and very handsome. Also—Plain Poplins and Valencias, adapted to early spring.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,

fe14-d48-3m Nos. 153 and 155 Lake street.

WINTER & SPRING TRADE.

Having completed the Removal of our

Dry Goods Jobbing Department

TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET,

We are now making additions of

FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of

CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers.

FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,

171.........LAKE STREET.........171

GREAT SALE OF

Wet and Slightly Damaged

DRY GOODS.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, February 11th, 1861.

FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,

171 LAKE STREET

[fe11-d22-3w]

MALT!

BARLEY MALT!

A STOCK OF

PRIME BARLEY MALT

For Brewers' and Distillers' Use!

CONSTANLY ON HAND,

AND

ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR YEAST MALT

IN BARRELS.

ADDRESS, A. G. MORRY,

13 South Water Street, Chicago.

Insurance.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

On the first day of January, 1861.

The name of the Company is SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in the City of New York.

The amount of capital stock is	$500,000
Capital paid up is	$500,000
Cash on hand and in hands of Agents	[illegible]
300 Shares of Stock Bank of New York	[illegible]
Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
Bank of North America	[illegible]
American Exchange Bk.	[illegible]
New York City Bonds	[illegible]
Bonds of the Union Free School	[illegible]
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on Real Estate	[illegible]
Loans secured by Shares Great Western Insurance Stock	[illegible]
Scrip, Union Mutual Insurance Company; Shares Continental Insurance Company	[illegible]
Resolute Insurance Company	[illegible]
Sixth Avenue Railroad	[illegible]
Due for Premiums	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Total	$639,515.95
Losses unadjusted	[illegible]
All claims against the Company	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$30,000

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Agents for Chicago, Office No. 4 Clark street.

ORIGINAL

[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 23, 1861.

Whereas, The Security Insurance Company of New York City, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS is authorized as agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

{SEAL} In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Insurance Rooms of

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 7 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

fe11-d31-4w

PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

January 1st, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mk't. Val.
CASH CAPITAL		$400,000.00
SURPLUS		[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		[illegible]
Amount loaned on Pledged Bank Stock		[illegible]
Amount loaned otherwise secured		[illegible]
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	[illegible]
New York Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	412
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,000
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated Interest on Investments		5,711
Total Assets		[illegible]
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.

No. 1 Loomis' Building,

Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to the only specially authorized Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as by any other responsible Companies; and his aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States must be addressed. [ap2-60-ly]

FIRE, MARINE,

—AND—

LIFE INSURANCE.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

Agents for the

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Boston, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,

$5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street.

[jet-ly]

Scales.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company

SCALES,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES,

Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. K. SPENCER, Agent,

oc27-d254-6m 182 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S

Premium Scales!

Manufactured by

S. S. HITCHCOCK,

39 S. Canal-St., Chicago.

All kinds of Scales Repaired.

je30-ly

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls. se1'60-ly

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. YERBURY,

157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.

Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2082 ap27'60-ly

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH,

DENTIST,

58 ......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......58

Post Office Box 228.

oc6'60-ly

A. W. FREEMAN,

DENTIST,

102 ......Washington Street, Chicago......102

Just east of Clark Street.

No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. P. O. Box 3041. oc6'60-ly

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES,

Both in the United States and Canada.

An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.

Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.

This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.

Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.

Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."

Contracts given at the General Office, No. 56 South Clark street, and at Chicago Station.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo. H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't.

ja8-ly CHAS. M. GRAY, Con't Agent.

FUR MANUFACTORY.

G. M. SPEARS, JR.,

With

J. & A. HERBOG,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,

65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65

Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc27-d[illegible]

B. KEITH & CO.'S

Active Principles of Plants.

All orders for the above valuable preparations should be addressed to

GALE BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph street, Chicago,

Who are the exclusive agents for this section.

Manuals descriptive of properties, doses and mode of administering, sent free of charge upon application.

HOOPS. HOOPS.—MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are well Shaved and Lapped ready for the Cooper to put on the barrel. Consumers of Hoops will find it to their interest to give them a call. All orders promptly filled and attended to. Manufactory opposite the Depot Fort Wayne, Indiana. [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 39 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all made better than ever before. Mr. Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilcox's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it. oc27-ly

Insurance.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK CITY

On the 1st day of January, 1861, made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

The name of the Company is the GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at New York City.

Capital Stock is $200,000.00, which is all paid up.

Cash on hand and in hands of agents	$17,112.77
Debts due the Company secured by Mortgage on Real Estate	187,390.00
Loaned on Stocks	24,450.00
Interest accrued	6,[illegible]
All other securities	1,171.66
	$286,573.63
Losses incurred and in process of adjustment	$[illegible]
Other claims	[illegible]
	$12,[illegible]
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$[illegible]

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Agents for Chicago, Office Nos. 4 and 6 Clark street.

ORIGINAL.

[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 15th, 1861.

Whereas, The Goodhue Insurance Company of New York City, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS is authorized as agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Insurance Rooms of

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 6 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

fe18-c70-1m

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y.

February 1, 1861.

CASH CAPITAL..................200,000.

ASSETS.

Cash in hand and in Bank	$38,660.19
Bonds and Mortgages in New York and Brooklyn—all first liens	227,050.00
Brooklyn City and Hudson River Railroad—1st Mortgage Bonds	18,070.00
Call loans on stock—well secured	31,200.00
Interest Accrued	7,129.57
Premiums outstanding	633.52
	$307,349.20
LIABILITIES.	
Unsettled claims of all kinds	10,616.66
	$296,732.54
Capital	200,000.00
Surplus	$96,732.54

The undersigned represent also the

Lorillard Ins. Co., N. Y.,
Republic " "
Resolute " "
Ætna " " } Participating.

Niagara " "
Mercantile " "
Lenox " " } Stock.

S. C. HIGGINSON, ALFRED JAMES, } Agents,

No. 1 Clark st., (up stairs.)

fe18-c68-1m

STATEMENT of the condition OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st of January, 1861, made to the State of Illinois.

The name of the Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.	Par Value.	Market Value.
Real Estate unincumbered		$60,306.27
Money due the Company secured by Mortgage		397.15
Cash in hand and in Bank		191,752.21
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		182,946.86
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,622.50
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual inter st	8,000	8,000
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly	25,000	25,000
United States Stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	300,000	312,182.50
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	10,000	10,400.00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	30,000	27,300
New York State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Missouri State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	26,000	21,700
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	75,000	77,750
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	34,000	34,037.50
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per cent., semi-annual interest	60,000	37,200.00
500 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	62,500
100 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock	10,000	9,000
107 Shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,556
15 Shares Conn. River Co. stock	1,500	1,450
50 Shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn.	5,000	5,250
50 Shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,250
18 Shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,872
200 Shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	20,000
200 Shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	20,000
200 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	21,000
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	10,000
100 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Pa.	10,000	13,000
117 Shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	11,700	13,590
50 Shares Bank of Hartford County Stock, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	5,000
50 Shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	5,500
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	20,000
150 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	15,000	15,600
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	40,000	46,000
540 Shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	54,000	70,003.60
100 Shares Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Stock, Hartford, Ct.	10,000	10,000
300 Shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	30,000
250 Shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,440
150 Shares Connecticut River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750
500 Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	50,000	50,000
400 Shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	40,000	40,000
500 Shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	25,000	33,000
400 Shares Butchers and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	29,000
100 Shares City Bank Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	14,000
100 Shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000
200 Shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000
100 Shares Importers and Traders Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	12,500
200 Shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,400
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	26,000
200 Shares Merchants Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000
400 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	45,600
320 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, New York City	41,000	43,870
400 Shares Manhattan Company Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	28,400
300 Shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	30,600
200 Shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	20,000	20,900
200 Shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	21,600
400 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	18,800
400 Shares Peoples " "	10,000	10,100
500 Shares Pacific " "	12,500	16,800
400 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	25,000
400 Shares Union Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	20,000
150 Shares New York L. Ins. and T. Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	26,250
100 Shares United States Trust Company Stock, New York City	10,000	12,500
Bills Receivable		11,446.33
Miscellaneous items		6,959.30
		$1,[illegible],173.93

NOTE.—As our investments are held FOR INCOME, and not FOR SALE, we estimate at FAIR VALUES, and not at the present temporary panic values.

LIABILITIES.

The Amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors	none.
Losses adjusted and due	none.
Losses adjusted and not due	$ 12,423.47
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proofs, contested, or resisted	172,298.17

All other claims are small, for printing, &c.

Agents instructed to take no risk exceeding twenty thousand dollars, without special permission.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village, or block, varies, and depends upon the construction, material, and the means of arresting fires.

E. G. RIPLEY, President.

THOS. K. BRACE, Secretary.

Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD CO., ss. } Hartford, January 1st, 1861.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, E. G. Ripley, President and Thomas K. Brace, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Twelve per cent. dividend for the year, and $60,000 added to surplus fund, equity of assets.

HUBBARD & HUNT,

Agents for Chicago.

ORIGINAL.

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 12th, 1861.

Whereas, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and the act amendatory thereof, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing G. A. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, of Chicago, Ill., its Agents for the transaction of its business of Insurance in this State, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said G. A. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty first day of January, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

{SEAL} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.

Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Collars, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for

CLOSE CASH PRICES.

A. GRAVES,

fe10 72 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.

Imported and for sale by

A. GRAVES,

fe10 72 Lake street, Chicago.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL V[ALUE]

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe11ly

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,

631 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Are now receiving their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

fe16-1m

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;

ALSO,

CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-d50 16]

HOYT & PEIRCE,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers,

147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.

Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Homestead.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old times Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandon wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Bassano Punch.

Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.

Also, for sale retail by all Druggists.

ja1-d798-6m HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
[illegible] RUSSIA IRON,
100 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
825 casks SHEET ZINC,
18 tons PIG TIN,
10,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
20 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
70 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc23-'60-ly Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

ja1-ly

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 20..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 20

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.

AGENT FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND

HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates:

3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
2,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
200 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
[illegible] Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms.
3,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 6 to 28.
5,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

se6 No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

C. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors Saterlee, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,

500 Boxes Soap. 300 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs B. C. Soda.
300 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash.
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

128 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bxs Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.

WM. LITTLE & CO., 128 South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 71 Kinzie street.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

Fairfield Mills,—100 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by REDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. [illegible] South Water st.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co. and J. [illegible] & Fuller & Co. [illegible]

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND

Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,

Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,

And hundreds of others.

For sale Wholesale in Chicago by

EDWARD FOSTER,

Wine and Liquor Merchant,

no17'60-ly No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

READING'S PATENT

Corn Sheller and Separator,

MADE AND SOLD BY

GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,

No. 155 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Having obtained the right of the owner of this Patent to manufacture and sell this machine, we are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness. We have hitherto manufactured and delivered to L. A. Beebe a few of these machines, which he has labeled and sold as BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATORS. We now state that L. A. Beebe is not proprietor nor manufacturer at No. 155 South Canal street, Chicago, as set forth in his Circulars and advertisements through the press, but that he assumed the responsibility of advertising our establishment as his own without our knowledge or consent. We are prepared to furnish the Original Reading Patent, or that patent with many new and useful improvements, which render it the best machine in use.

Price from $100 to $175, according to style.

All orders to receive attention must be addressed to us. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 2287.

fe19-d71-1m GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.

BEEBE'S CORN SHELLER

—AND—

SEPARATOR,

L. A. BEEBE,

PROPRITOR,

Post Office Box 1932, Chicago, Illinois.

This Machine is considered by those using it to be the cheapest and most economical ever constructed. The amount of power required to run it is very small, and it wastes no grain. With from two to six horse power it will

SHELL, CLEAN AND BAG

From 1000 to 4000 Bushels of Corn per day.

Price from $100 to $175, according to style.

All persons interested in machinery of this class will find it to their advantage to

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

[fe18-d69-1m]

CAUTION.—Whereas,

GEO. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,

Have, as the result of the transfer of my work from their shop to that of N. S. Bouton, most maliciously and wrongfully misrepresented me, and are offering to sell my Corn Sheller and Separator under the style of Reading's Patent Corn Sheller and Separator. Therefore, cautioning all persons from purchasing the said Machines of them, as there is no right to manufacture or sell them, and all persons infringing upon the right of my invention will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

fe20-d81-1m L. A. BEEBE.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.

WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.

To Coopers:

In offering this New and Unequaled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S

Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine,

FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel, all at one operation. From 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $8 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has been thoroughly tested, and is perfect—made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.

Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address P. O. Box 3703. W. H. DOANE,

my16d88-ly 130 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526.

fe6] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

[ap151]

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d798-ly

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago,

R. E. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my8-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Produce Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

[ap1'60-ly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 29 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

[ap9d5-wly-371]

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,

Small Coal, Small Coal,

Small Coal, Small Coal.

MUST BE USED WITH

MUST BE USED WITH

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.

SOLD BY

SOLD BY

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my13]

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. [illegible] Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Articles and Tinware. [illegible]

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6.00 A. M., except Sundays, and at

6.30 P. M., except Saturdays.

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CIN'TI, NATL, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West; at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Lines connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Two Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, and Stonington Lines. Elegant passenger transferred free of expense through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athers & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Sheller & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Transportation and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via PENN. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt, Altoona, Pa. ja1-d1-ly

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave, viz:

Day Express—12.45 Noon.

Night Express—11.30 P. M., for above points.

Through Tickets can be procured at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc31-ly

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Trains leaving Chicago at 6.00 A. M., Detroit at 6.00, arrive at Buffalo 6 A. M., New York at 10.20 P. M., Boston 11.30 P. M., connecting at Buffalo with the Erie to and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Chicago offices.

S. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangements.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M., Suspension Bridge 6.00 A. M., Albany 2 P. M., New York 10.30 P. M., Boston 11.30 P. M.

6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M., Suspension Bridge 7 P. M., New York 12.30 P. M., Boston noon.

6.00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 18 hours.

6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday), through to Cincinnati in 18 hours.

4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles. Sunday Trains to [illegible]

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. B. SARGENT, General Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61 Winter Arrangement. 1860-61

Take effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points Interior to Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canadas.

6.00 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland, making as quick time as any other route.

6.00 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.—Detroit Express via Adrian arriving in Detroit at 6.30 P. M. and 6.30 A. M., connecting directly with trains on the Great Western and Grand Trunk Roads.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be procured at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 56 South Clark street, Chicago.

Trains leave Toledo at 10.35 A. M. and 10.25 P. M., arrive in Chicago at 6.15 A. M. and 10.00 P. M.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Night Express leave at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), and arrive at 5.45 A. M. (Mondays excepted).

Joliet Accommodation [illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 6.00 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4.00 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrives at [illegible] A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

CONNECTIONS—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples, Meredosia, Quincy, Hannibal and Toledo. Peoria Railroad for Pekin [illegible] St. Louis, Jerseyville, for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 49 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.

R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860......Winter Arrangement......1861

On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets:

9.30 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.30 P. M., St. Louis 11.30 P. M., Cairo 4.25 A. M., Memphis 8.00 P. M., New Orleans in 60 hours.

9.30 P. M., (Saturdays excepted) arriving at St. Louis at 10.30 A. M., Cairo [illegible] P. M., New Orleans in 60 hours.

Trains arrive in Chicago at:

7.10 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.40 A. M., for Dunleith, Dubuque, Galena, Rockford, Freeport, Belvidere [illegible], Fulton, Cedar Rapids, [illegible] 4.30 P. M., for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate places; [illegible] 11.40 A. M. train.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after Wednesday Jan. 30th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows:

[illegible] Express, arriving at Milwaukee at [illegible]

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4.00 P. M., arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M.

E. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 11.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at [illegible] A. M. (Mondays excepted); arrives at [illegible] A. M. (Saturday excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

JAMES McDONNELL,

Sole Agent for the sale of

ALCOHOL,

Manufactured by

[illegible], Peoria, Ill.

E. C. PAOLI & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale dealer in High-proof Camphene, Burning Fluid and [illegible]

E. C. PAOLI & CO'S

PREMIUM PURE SPIRITS,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1861.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1861.

The week closes on a very close exchange market. The buying rate in the morning was 5¼, but towards the close the buying and selling rate approached very nearly to each other. In some cases the current bank selling rate, viz.: 6 per cent., was paid. Most of the bankers refused to sell to outsiders, and customers were supplied as sparingly as possible. There is just now very little exchange making by legitimate commerce. Bankers and others are obliged to rely mainly on what they can pick up floating around in the market. The opening of navigation will produce a very different state of affairs. As no more bills can be issued by our banks unless they are based on Illinois State Stocks, should business open brisk, as it is likely to do, the problem will be how to get currency to move the immense amount of produce still in the country. The rates of exchange are still enormous, but unless the political affairs of the country involve us in general ruin, exchange must come down to living rates within a few weeks.

ILLINOIS BANK MATTERS.—For the last few weeks other topics have crowded so thickly that we were unable to discuss financial matters as fully as was desirable. The amendment to the General Banking law and a bill to establish the "Union Bank of Illinois" have both passed the Legislature. We published the first in full a few days since, and as the latter has to be approved by the people at the election to be held next November, ample time is afforded to examine its provisions. It is understood to be in all essential particulars a copy of the Indiana law, and if so, it will undoubtedly be approved by the people.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.—The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago Bank Note List, No. 44, Clark street, for premium and uncurrent funds, etc.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
Exchange on New York	5¼	6
N.Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	5	
La. Ohio, Ky., and Indiana State	4	
Mich. and Canada	4	
New Jersey and Iowa Banks	4	
Penn., Md., & Free Ind. Banks	4	
Missouri	Par	
Gold	5	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying. Dis.	
Discredited Illinois	20	
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn.	5	
South Carolina	5	
Stock Banks of Tenn.	5	

ST. LOUIS.—The Democrat of yesterday says:

Exchange is evidently weak to-day, though the nominal selling rate for sight on the East and New Orleans is 5¼ prem. over bankable funds. Many sold at a fraction below this, however, and heavy purchasers were loth to pay even higher than the bankers' buying rate—3¾ prem. But the brokers themselves would pay this for all that offered.

The demand for coin—both silver and gold—is good at about as high as exchange rates, 4 per cent. prem., at least being paid readily. Some little reaches here by the steamers from below, but the bankers absorb the supplies to a great extent.

In currency there is no change—on a par with Missouri. Discredited Illinois is stationary, and will likely so remain while the bonds on which it based remain at present quotations.

EXPORTS.—Exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 18:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$713,084	$1,329,942	$2,278,902
Previously reported	5,778,400	8,783,244	15,096,967
Since Jan. 1	$6,491,484	$10,023,186	$18,375,869

This, certainly, is a most satisfactory exhibit. It is hoped that the increase will be in like ratio throughout the year.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G.&C.U.R.R.	1319	18739	395	1233	4236	1981
C.&R.I.R.R.	800	1750	3850	300	....	1200
I.C.R.R.	....	1755	8055	1000	....	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	793	1081	11125	635	....	100
C.&N.W.R.R.	2754	8357	31	197	....	685
C.A.&St.L.	300	....	13650	....	....	....
Total	5966	31200	41490	3515	4236	3726

	Seeds lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	Hides lbs.	High-w'ns brls.
G.&C.U.R.R.	6780	522	....	49	23390	110
C.&R.I.R.R.	9120	263	76	30	38130	316
I.C.R.R.	....	409	300	121	12990	1340
C.B.&Q.R.R.	17675	532	462	510	26327	65
C.&N.W.R.R.	30785	292	....	10	7866	....
C.A.&St.L.R.	....	60	....	....	6270	100
Total	64450	1997	838	634	116073	1931

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past 48 hours, amount to 2835. Under this increased supply, and a limited demand by packers, the market was very much depressed, and prices fell 15@20c per 100 lbs—sales ranging from $5.00@6.00—the bulk of the transactions at $5.50 all round.

The Provision market remains dull and heavy. Mess Pork is scarcely inquired for, and we quote it entirely nominal at $16.00@16.25. There was rather more inquiry for Lard, and about 300 bbls and tcs were sold at 9½c for prime Leaf and 9c for No. 1.

The demand for Flour was light and the market was heavy and depressed, with sales of 1,200 brls at $4.15@4.25 for fair to good spring extras. The receipts of Wheat since Thursday were 31,200 bush and under a fair speculative inquiry the market was firm, but not active—transactions being light at 79@79½c for No. 1 Spring, and 75@75½c for No. 2—closing firm at the inside quotation. Corn was in fair supply, and under rather a limited inquiry the market ruled about ¼c lower than Thursday's prices—about 40,000 bushels being sold at 27¼@27½c for Mixed in store. A contract was also made for 30,000 bushels mixed for delivery during the last half of April at 33c f.o.b. Oats, Rye and Barley were dull. Highwines steady. Timothy Seed active and firm at $2.40@2.45. Clover Seed dull.

Hay Advancing—Deficiency in Receipts of Coarse Grains.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 23d.]

The impression that there was an abundant crop of hay cut in this State last year is not confirmed by the present tendency of the hay market, or the movement of coarse grains from the interior since the beginning of the winter. Within the last three weeks hay has advanced $2.00 per ton, the best timothy now bringing $12.00, and the impression prevails amongst farmers that it will be considerably dearer before grass time. The reasons they assign for thinking so are: that the hay crop of 1860 was short, especially tame hay; that there is none of the crop of 1859 on hand, owing to the large quantity consumed last winter to supply the deficiency in oats and corn, and that the great length of time which the ground has been covered with snow this winter, has necessitated the consumption of an unusually large amount of hay at home. Calves, colts, and every description of farm stock have had to be house-fed all winter, while formerly they have been able to pick up considerable food out of doors, even in mid-winter.

Whatever influence this state of things may have on the future prices of hay, it is certainly the only hypothesis on which we can account for the scant supply of coarse grains on the market during the past fall and winter. Prices of all kinds have been relatively higher in our market than elsewhere, and yet there is a deficiency in the receipts of oats since January 1st, as compared with the corresponding period last year, of 38,000 bushels, and of corn upwards of 5,000 bushels. The oat and corn crops in 1859 were a total failure in this State; last year all reports said the quantity sown was larger than the previous year, and the yield very good. The grain, however, has not, nor is not coming to market, although fair prices have prevailed, the farmers doubtless consuming themselves what under ordinary circumstances they would have had for sale.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF WHEAT TO NEW YORK BY RAILROAD.—S. K. Worthington is now engaged shipping to New York by railroad, a lot of 36,000 bags of wheat, containing a total of 72,000 bushels. This is, probably, one of the largest shipments of grain ever made by railroad.—Buffalo Advertiser.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

BUFFALO, February 21.—The market for flour continues quiet. Sales 500 bbls at $4.50 for extra state; $4.75@5.00 for extra Wisconsin and Canadian; $5.12½@5.37½ for extra Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; double extras at $5.50@6.00; and favorite family and bakers' brands at $6.25. Wheat in moderate demand. Sales of 4,500 bushels Chicago spring at 90c from store; and 700 bushels ordinary white Canadian at $1.16½. No sales of corn reported; new held at 45c, and old at 50c. Oats in fair request at 24@25c. Barley held at 50c. Peas do at 50c. Dressed hogs selling slowly at $6. Whisky quiet; held at 16c.—Express.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET—Feb. 18.—Sugar—1,200 hhds changed hands at about previous rates, fair to fully fair ruling at 4⅜@5⅜c. Molasses—The sales comprised 3,000 brls at 20@29c for prime to choice, showing a falling off of 2c. Flour—200 brls sold at $4.87½ for common and $5.00@5.25 for [illegible] superfine in several lots at $5.50. 100 at $5.62½, 300 extra at $5.25@5.50 in three lots at $6.75, 100 choice at $7.25, and 600 Plant's in several lots to arrive at $9. Corn—1,500 sks mixed sold at 68c; 5,000 yellow and 450 mixed at 60c; 6,000 mixed at 60@62c; 1,100 and 650 at 62c; 900 at 65c; 300 white and 5,000 white mixed in two lots at 65c; 500 white at 70 and 500 at 75c—total 36,000. Oats—163 sks St Louis sold at 48c; 465 at 44c and 350 at 45c. Bran—300 sks sold at $1.05@1.05. Hay—Sales 1,000 bales western (a flat-boat load) at $25, and 100 bales at $24. Pork—350 and 200 brls mess sold at [illegible] retails at $18.50. Dry Salted Meat—110,000 lbs in bulk and 10 casks hog round sold at — Bacon—60 casks shoulders and 87 rib sides sold at [illegible]. Lard—327 tcs prime were taken at 10¾c. Whisky—70 brls rectified were sold at 17c; 110 in three lots at 18c, 180 raw at 17, and 40 at 17¼c. Hides—1,000 green sold at 5c. Tallow—350 brls sold at 9¼c. Coffee—The sales of Rio comprised 119 bags [illegible] at 11½c; 384 at 12c and 12¾c; 1,759 at 12¾@12½c and 304 at 13c.

BOSTON—Feb. 22.—Flour—The receipts since yesterday have been 3,147 brls. The market continues dull. Sales of western superfine at $5.00; fancy $5.15@5.25; extra $5.25@5.62; superior $6@6.25 ½ brl. Southern is in limited demand. Sales of fancy at $5.75@6.25; superior $7.00@8.65 ½ brl. Grain—The receipts since yesterday have been 5,896 bushels corn, 7,008 do oats, and 1,800 do shorts. Corn is firmer and prices have advanced. Sales of southern yellow at 73c for new, and 70c for old; western mixed 73c ½ bu. Oats are in moderate demand. Sales of northern, western and Canada at 30@34c; Prince Edward Island 33@35c ½ bu. Rye is selling at 74c ½ bu.—Post.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Feb. 23.—The room on the berth is quite limited for all European ports, and rates rule very firm. To Liverpool—3,100 bu wheat at 13½d in bulk; 12,000 bu corn at [illegible] in bulk; 2,000 bbls flour, private terms; [illegible] bales Sea Island cotton, [illegible]; 300 tcs beef, [illegible]; [illegible] bacon, [illegible]; 150 pkgs lard, [illegible]. To London—1,500 bbls oil cake, and 1000 bbls flour, at [illegible]; 100 tcs beef, [illegible]; 200 bxs bacon, and 350 pkgs lard, [illegible].—Courier and Enquirer.

N. Y. HOG MARKET—Feb. 23.—The market continues heavy. The stock offering is large, but [illegible] the sales of to-day include 200 [illegible] on private terms; 1,000 city [illegible] 300 [illegible] Texas at [illegible] and 300 Central American at 19c, [illegible].

ALBANY—Feb. 22.—Grain—There is considerable [illegible] the present condition of the river, and the difficulty of either receiving or shipping [illegible] quotations [illegible] Oats q[illegible]

10c higher. Wheat—receipts small, and the market is steady and firm. Sales to-day confined to 160 bags choice club at $1; 30 bags poor fall at $1.05; 340 bags common and choice fall at $1.10 and $1.20; 20 bags good fall at $1.25, and 20 bags choice at $1.30 ½ bushel. Corn—a decline in New Orleans with 17,000 bags receipts caused the market to ease; lower and close in an unsettled state. Sales comprised 175 bags white, in second-hand gunnies, at 42c; 700 bags yellow and 880 bags mixed at 42c; 3,000 bags yellow at 40c; 1,000 do private; 2,000 bags yellow at 41c delivered; 125 bags yellow at 41c; 2,580 bags mixed white and white at 40@41c; 3,100 bags white at 42c; 700 bags do at 43c delivered, and 630 bags do at 43c—all in new consignees and gunnies. Oats firm, though small supplies to previous quotations; sales include 200 bags at 30c; 1,300 double gunnies, prime, in two lots at 31c delivered; 262 bags prime to feeders at 32c, and some 400 choice for seed, in new gunnies, at 33@34c. Barley, market dull; 300 and 50 bags choice spring at 55c, bags returned. Rye, sales 40 bags at 55c ½ bushel, bags included. Flour, none but retail sales made; no movements in and no inquiry for round lots. Whisky, receipts liberal; a part comprising 340 bbls sold in lots at 14c ½ gallon.—Missouri Republican.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—Grain—Oats continue very dull and are selling at 23@24c from first hands and 25@26c from store. Corn quiet and inactive at 38c from first hands and 40@42c from store. Wheat very quiet, there not being a single sale reported during the past week. We quote nominally at $1.08@1.10 for Mediterranean, and $1.10@1.15 for white. Barley dull, at 55c for spring, and 60c for fall. Rye unchanged at 50@53c ½ bushel. Flour continues to meet with but a local demand, while there has been no change in figures. We quote: Extra $5@5.25; extra family $5.35@5.50, and fancy $6@6.25—the inside figures for spring wheat. The receipts both by railroad and river have been light.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1861.

FLOUR—Received, last 48 hours, 5,960 barrels. Market heavy and depressed. Sales 300 bbls good spring extra at $4.22 del, 93 bbls "Grand River" (round hoop) at $4.25 del; 400 bbls good Wisconsin extra at $4.20 del; 161 bbls fair do at $4.15 del; 10 bbls Buckwheat Flour at $2.25.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Middlings at $9.50 on track; 10 tons Bran in bulk at $5.75 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 31,200 bu. Market steady. Sales 3,600 bu No. 1 Spring at 79½c in store; 2,300 bu do at 79c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 75c in store; 2,000 bu do (in a particular place) at 75½c in store. Sales by sample were as follows: 300 bu N. W. Club in bulk at 83c on track; 300 bu do at 85c delivered.

CORN—Received, 41,490 bu. Market about ¼c lower. Sales 39,000 bu Mixed at 27¼c in store; 2,000 bu do at 27½c in store; 30,000 bu do for delivery during the last half of April at 33c f. o. b.; 700 bu Rejected at 24c in store; 300 bu do at 25½c on track; 300 bu Mixed in bags at 28c on track; 300 bu High Mixed in bags at 29c del.

OATS—Received, 3,515 bu. Market dull. Sales 240 bags No 1 at 17¾c on track.

RYE—Received, 4,236 bu. Market depressed and lower. Sales, 60 bags good at 48c on track; 50 bags do at 42c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 3,726 bu. Market dull. Sales, 400 bu prime at 49c delivered in bags; 50 bu common at 30c on track; 79 bags damaged at 20c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 64,450 lbs. Market for timothy is active and firm. Sales 107 bags and 100 bu prime at $2.45; 63 bags do at $2.42½; 350 bags good at $2.40. Clover seed dull and neglected. Sales 15 bu common at $4.00; 7 bu do at $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Received, 591 brls. Market steady. Sales 229 brls country at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 31@33c per gallon.

MESS PORK—Quiet and nominal at $16.00@16.25.

LARD—300 brls prime leaf in three lots at 9½c; 100 brls No. 1 lard at 9c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 8¾@9c.

HIDES—Received, 116,073 lbs. Market quiet and steady. Sales were at the following quotations:—Green salted 5¾@6¼; green country 5@5¼; dry flint 12@12½; Grubby hides 4c.

DRIED FRUITS—4 tons good eastern apples at 4½c.

BUTTER—Firkins dull at 9@10c; dairy in fair request at 11@14c.

EGGS—Dull and 2c lower—closing at 11@12c ½ doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.75@2 ½ doz; Turkeys, 7½@8c ½ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,997. Market heavy and 15@20c lower. Sales were as follows:

Hogs	averaging	lbs.	at
40		320	$6.00
30		276	6.00
56		250	5.75
77		180	5.50
8		230	5.50
30		210	5.50
25		260	5.50
25		260	5.50
20		230	5.50
25		230	5.50
11		260	5.50
50		220	5.50
27		170	5.50
30		175	5.50
19	at $5.00@5.62½, dividing on 200 lbs.		
18	at 5.40@5.65	200 lbs.	
57	at 5.50@5.62½	200 lbs.	

New York Cattle Market, for Week Ending Feb. 20.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,654.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:
First quality......8@9 Ordinary......6@7
Medium......7@8 Some extra good.9½@10

The general average of the market at hardly 7¾c.

The most of the sales range from 7 to 8½c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 3,765.

This is 100 head more than last week, and 599 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 3,054 shows 437 head less than the average, and 19 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	549	Iowa	338
Pennsylvania	41	Connecticut	10
Ohio	495	Michigan	12
Indiana	369	Kentucky	226
Illinois	947	Virginia	70

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.—The weather of the closing day of the beef cattle market is not so favorable as it was yesterday, but the prospect is better for drovers than they anticipated yesterday. There was a light fall of snow this morning which made the market place very muddy and uncomfortable under foot, though not as bad as it was last week, the accumulations of several weeks' droppings of the bullocks having been hoed up and carted off. The morning looked gloomy but it cleared off at noon, and brokers finding that no great additions had been made to the stock, held a little firmer than yesterday, and buyers came to their terms better than they did yesterday, particularly for the rougher sorts of cattle, and the closing day therefore proves better than the opening one, and will enable the brokers to close out all the stock at an early hour this evening. We put our quotations at the same figure as last week, but on the whole the market is not quite as good for owners as it was then.

TRANSPORTATION.—Drovers have been very much annoyed at Albany, this week, by the state of the river. Several droves had to be driven around by Troy, and owners found it troublesome to find good accommodations for feeding upon a route where drovers are not often traveling. A meeting has been held by a number of drovers tending toward an agreement to abandon the shipping of stock by way of Albany; not on account of the inconveniences attending crossing the river, but on account of the annoyances of want of cars on the Hudson River road, and the abusive insolence of the shipping agent at East Albany. It is surprising that a Company will keep an agent in office who appears to enjoy having all the customers of the road continually angry with him. If the man really has a constitutional inability to exercise a little urbanity toward those he considers his inferiors because they are drovers, and dependent upon him as a railroad official; we have nothing to say. But we respectfully suggest to the stockholders of that road that a little change in this particular would enhance the value of their property.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts of the week, 7,616.

The quotations of to-day are given as follows by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:—Corn-fed hogs 5¾@5⅞c ½ lb gross; distillery hogs 4¾@5c ½ lb gross.

The market is reported as "slow," that is, the stock sells only just as fast as it arrives, and trade is more in favor of the buyer than it is of the seller.

Geo. W. Dorman reports the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live weig't.	Dead weig't.
First quality corn-fed, large size	5¾@5⅞	7@..
Second quality corn-fed	5½@5⅝	6¾@7
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	5¾@5⅞	6@7¼
Large size still-fed, fat	4¾@5	6¼@6½
Second quality, still-fed	4½@5	6¼@6½

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Market heavy, but prices without much change. Demand for export and home consumption quite moderate. Sales of 9,800 brls at $5.20@5.25 for super state; $5.30@5.40 for extra state, chiefly $5.35; $5.20@5.25 for super western; $5.35@5.50 for common to medium extra western; $5.50@5.70 for shipping extra round hooped Ohio; $5.80@7.00 for trade brands; market closing dull and heavy. Canada flour steady and unchanged; sales of 400 brls at $5.40@5.75 for common to good extra. Rye flour quiet and drooping; sales of 280 brls at $3.40@4.00 for common to choice. Corn meal heavy and lower; sales of 500 brls Brandywine at $3.20.

WHISKY—Firm, and demand fair; sales 650 brls at 17¾@18c.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged; moderate export inquiry at a slight decline from present prices, to which holders are unwilling to accede; sales 10,000 bu good Milwaukee club at $1.25 delivered; 1,200 bu red state at $1.31 delivered; 4,650 bu white Wisconsin at $1.41@1.57; 250 bu mixed western at $1.23 afloat; 3,300 bu white California at $1.45. Rye quiet at 65@68c; sales 250 bu at 67c. Barley quiet and steady at 70@80c as in quality. Export demand for corn less active, and market scarcely so firm; prices without important change; sales 45,000 bu at 68c for old mixed western in store and 69@69½c delivered, 61@64c for new mixed and yellow western at railroad depot, 66@68c for new yellow Jersey, and 74c for good white southern. Oats in moderate request at 35@36½c for western and Canadian, 37c for state.

SEEDS—Clover—Fair export business doing; sales 800 bags at 7¾@7⅞c—latter price for prime.

HOPS—Steady at 20@30c for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork—steady. Mess in moderate demand and heavy for prime. Sales 400 brls at $17.75 for mess; $16.50 for western prime mess; $12.75 for prime; $13 for uninspected prime. Included in sales were 400 brls city prime mess, deliverable in March at $16.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Sales 150 brls at $4.75@5.00 for prime; $5.75@6.25 for mess; $8.00@10.00 for repacked mess; $10.00@11.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull. Beef hams firm at $12@15.50. Cut meats steady. Sales 70 pkgs at 6¼c for shoulders; 8¾@8⅝c for hams. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard steady and in moderate demand. Sales 570 brls at 9¾@10c for No 1 to prime western; 10¾@10½c for very choice in barrels; also 450 kegs at about 10½c. Butter selling at 10@14c for Ohio, and 14c @[illegible] for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Demand moderate and market steady. Sales 63 hhds at 4⅝@5⅛c for Cuba; 4⅝@5⅛c for New Orleans; 156 bxs Havana at 5½c. Molasses without change. Sales 150 brls New Orleans at 33@36c, and 30 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 24c.

HOGS—Firmer at 6¾@7¼c for corn-fed dressed, and 5⅝@5½c for live weights.

STOCKS—Dull but steady. C & T 33½, b30; Ill Cent scrip 78½, s 10; M C 55½; Harl 28½; Pac Mail 83½; C & T funds sinking 71½; M S 1st bds 83; Erie 2d bds ex 1864 101½; N Y state 6s 106½; Mo 6s 65; Treasury 12 ½ cents 102½.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.

The addition to this Hotel being completed with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 4th. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.
H. D. PARKER.
JOHN F. MILLS.

BROOM HANDLES AND BRUSH HANDLES,
Broom Machines and Presses for Sale.
ALSO—A Horse Power Machine for Scraping Broom Corn. Broom Corn taken in exchange at HARRIS BROOM FACTORY, 18 West Lake street, Chicago.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

STARTLING REVELATION!

A Conspiracy to Assassinate Mr. Lincoln.

STATESMEN, BANKERS, POLITICIANS, &c., IN THE PLOT.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1861.

A special dispatch to the Times says that on Thursday night, after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did. Such prestige did the name carry, that, while Mr. Lincoln was yet disrobed, he granted an interview to the caller. A prolonged conversation elicited that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if, indeed, he ever entered it. The list of names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect—as they understood Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was if possible to throw the train from the track at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. In case of a failure of this project their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot. So authentic was the source through which the information was obtained that Mr. Lincoln, after counseling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements that would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies. Greatly to the annoyance of thousands who desired to call on him last night, he declined to give a reception.

The final council was held at 8 o'clock. Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Col. Sumner actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at 9 o'clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid cap and very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd and two reporters who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep. The telegraph wires were put beyond the reach of any one who might desire to use them.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS----Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—Messrs. KING and TEN EYCK presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and laws.

Mr. WILSON reported back the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. GWIN continued his remarks commenced yesterday in favor of a Committee of Conference.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. HALE, LATHAM, JOHNSON of Arkansas, and RICE, and the bill was postponed.

The bill for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in California was taken up and passed.

The resolution giving a quit claim to certain lands in Iowa was taken up.

Several amendments were passed.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment for the payment of $12,000, for money deposited. He explained it was in relation to the removal of the Boston Post Office.

A point of order was raised and the amendment ruled out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Tenn. offered an amendment to carry out the order of the Senate to pay to the widow of Ex-Senator Linn his mileage.

After discussion the resolution was passed.

The bill making payment for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Utah in 1853 was taken up and passed. The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up.

After considerable discussion the amendment was adopted.

Mr. DIXON moved an amendment to pay $100,000 for marble for the Custom House at Charleston.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked if this was for work done or to be done. He was opposed to building a Custom House in South Carolina.

Mr. DIXON said for work partly done and partly to be done.

Mr. SIMMONS said the marble was finished and ready to be shipped, but the Government thought it was not the best time to ship it now.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that contractors had gone on and prepared a quantity of marble, and only asked payment for work done.

A point of order being raised, the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. SEBASTIAN offered an amendment for the adjustment of the accounts of Brigham Young while ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the payment of $32,000. The objection was made that this was a private claim.

Mr. GREEN said he was for the adjustment of accounts under a prior law.

Mr. DOUGLAS asked if he said it was a claim under a higher law.

Mr. GREEN said he never appealed to a higher law than the Senate. He did so sometimes on his knees, (?) privately.

The amendment was ruled out.

After further consideration of various amendments.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be authorized to adjust the accounts of Brigham Young and make a report. Adopted.

The bill was then reported to the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—It was agreed to meet on Monday at 10 o'clock, the Tariff bill to be continued in Committee of the whole till 1 o'clock, when such amendments as may have been acted upon shall be reported to the House.

The Oregon and Washoe War Debt bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Tariff bill as returned from the Senate with amendments.

Mr. COCHRANE appealed to him to let the matter stand till Monday, in order to give members an opportunity of examining it. He desired to make no factious opposition, but did desire to protect the interest of his constituents.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was glad to learn that no factious opposition was designed, but he assured gentlemen that if the bill was not taken up to-day, he saw no possibility of getting it to a final passage during the present session.

The House went into Committee and took up the tariff bill by a vote of 93 against 22.

The first Senate amendment reducing the loan from $21,000,000 to $10,000,000 was concurred in.

During the debate, Mr. GARNETT, while discussing the amendment, alluded to the coming of Mr. Lincoln at an early hour this morning, saying the latter had hurried through Baltimore for fear of Bill Yancey and Jeff Davis, who were there with a 6 pounder. It was necessary to put on additional taxes to increase the pay of the Lieut. General that he might have an another peacock's plume in the wonderful career against his own native State. Scott had, in his notes of the campaign, quoted Paffendorf, Pope, and all the rare classified poets he could find. The notes are not published, by saying that Lieut. Gen. Scott, after a sleepless night and a bad head-ache, suggests to the secretary of War—

Here a point of order was raised against Mr. Garnett.

The CHAIR (Mr. Colfax) said the gentleman must confine himself to the subject before the Committee.

Mr. GARNETT. What, to the peacock's feather? He then essayed to draw a comparison between the Duke of Wellington and Gen. Scott, pronouncing in favor of the former. Money is wanted to establish a body guard to Scott, to resist Jeff. Davis and Ex-Gov. Wise. [This remark was met with hisses.] Mr. Garnett said serpents were the proper emblems of the downfall of this corrupt government.

During the debate on the Tariff, Mr. SICKLES said the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in bringing this bill before the House in manuscript, and thus keeping the House ignorant of its contents, meant to produce as close a resemblance between the House and Mr. Lincoln as possible for he (Lincoln) had said at Pittsburgh that he did not know much about the Tariff, and it appeared as if the gentleman from Ohio (Sherman) wished the House to know less, and thus to resemble the President elect—at least in ignorance of an important subject to the country. He congratulated the gentleman from Ohio upon the enlarged statesmanship which presided over the reception and elaboration of this measure, at this moment, when the confederacy is menaced with dismemberment, and all eyes are bent upon the policy which will control the European States. Whether it shall be a policy of non-interference or the policy of recognition of the Southern confederacy, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has offered the strongest provocation to England and France to hasten an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The gentleman from Ohio was only to persist in making war on the free trade policy, by re-inaugurating the protective tariff system to accomplish this. Is this to be the controlling policy, and the controlling idea of the northern, eastern and western portions of this Confederacy? The gentleman and his party have for years, in all their anti-slavery crusades, been the mere instrument of English intrigues, which looked to the dismemberment of our Union. This is another step in the same downward course.

Mr. SHERMAN made a general reply to the objections that had been made from the Democratic side, showing now that the public debt was $100,000,000, and the effect of it would be to increase the revenues, incidentally mentioned that the omission to print the bill was owing to the neglect of the foreman of the printing office. He pressed the necessity of the passage of the bill to-day, and appealed to his party friends to sustain him. After an earnest running debate, the consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

Recess till 7 P. M.

7 P. M.—On reassembling, speeches were made on the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. Adjourned.

The Peace Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—This evening's Bulletin contains a dispatch from Washington to the effect that in the Peace Conference Mr. Chase of Ohio offered a proposition, that it is inexpedient to proceed to the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of Virginia, until all the States participate, and that ample time may be afforded for deliberation, it is resolved that the Convention adjourn to the 4th of April. An exciting debate occurred, but there is a prospect of its adoption.

The Twenty-Second in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was significantly celebrated by a grand military display, the largest turnout ever seen here and great manifestations of joy. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night and cannon are firing.

Mr. Lincoln at Washington.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.—The people of this city were astounded this morning by an announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started in a special train for Washington, dispatches having been received requiring his presence in Washington. Reports are busily circulated that there was a plot to assassinate him while passing through Baltimore, but such stories are not believed.

The Baltimore Committee is here, but did not have an interview with Mr. Lincoln.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 o'clock, [illegible], and went direct to Washington. His family and the remainder of his party will arrive at 1 o'clock. Much excitement is occasioned by the ruse.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the morning train. It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the fact, especially from the newspaper press, his presence here being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence. He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction, without any formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel. He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon. The Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address, but Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the whole programme.

About 10 o'clock, Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to President Buchanan, speaking a few minutes in general conversation. Senator Bigler and Representative John Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—After an interview between the President and Mr. Lincoln, the former introduced Mr. Lincoln to the Cabinet, which was then in session. Mr. Lincoln, in company with Mr. Seward, subsequently paid his respects to Lieut. Gen. Scott.

Mrs. Lincoln and family and suite arrived here in the afternoon train.

The Indignant Baltimoreans.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—A very large crowd greeted the arrival of the train bringing the President elect's party at York. Mr. Wood announced from the rear platform that Mr. Lincoln was not on board, having gone direct to Washington. Mr. Wood then introduced Robert Lincoln, who happened to stand beside him, and very much to the latter's astonishment. At 11.40 the train passed the Maryland boundary.

The Committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburg, consisting of W. G. S. Rethen, W. L. Marshall, L. Bluenbury, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. Gleason, J. M. Farmer and F. Corcoran—the latter on behalf of the Electoral College. All of them feel indignant at the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore as evidenced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it is understood that he was opposed to it, but was overruled by others who have assumed control of his movements.

A crowd blocked up all the Calvert street depot, and on the arrival of the train greeted it with groans, on learning that Mr. Lincoln was not on board.

Arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police force was all out and fully equipped, and all good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested. The apprehension entertained was that certain disreputable parties who lately attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration would have aroused bad feelings in the minds of some and partially caused disturbance; otherwise there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant here.

An Appeal from Kansas.

ATCHISON, February 23.—The signatures appended to the following appeal to the people of the East, in behalf of the destitute citizens of Kansas, are those of some of our most prominent citizens: W. H. Grimes, member of the State Legislature; Jno. A. Martin, State Senator, second district; L. A. Alderman, pastor Baptist church; G. H. Fairchild, Mayor of Atchison; W. H. Adams, editor of the Union; Robert Graham; M. Mahon, pastor M. E. Church; W. W. Ross, editor State Record, Topeka; Abell & Stringfellow; C. Challis; J. H. Byrd, pastor Congregational Church, and G. J. Stebbins. We feel called upon to appeal, in behalf of the destitute and suffering people of Kansas to the humane, sympathizing citizens of the East, and to urge them that the efforts in behalf of the sufferers in this State, be not relaxed. These have been well authenticated cases of death by starvation. The streets of the city are daily thronged with destitute men who have come long distances for aid, and from whose lips we hourly hear tales of the greatest distress, and suffering thousands would have been compelled to leave Kansas or starve, had it not been for the generous aid heretofore extended by the charitable people of the eastern States. Thousands will suffer extreme privations if this generous aid is withheld. Fully forty thousand people, we think, stand in need of provisions to sustain them until the new harvest is garnered, and nearly the whole population is entirely destitute of seed grain of any kind.

The Kansas Relief Committee reports having received from Feb. 1st to Feb. 14th, 1861, from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, provisions and seeds of various kinds weighing 1,760,691 pounds. They report having distributed in the same time, to thirty-seven different counties, 804,720 pounds, including 12,350 pounds to Leavenworth county, which has been constantly supplied, according to receipts on the Committee's books, with provisions on the strength of orders drawn by the local Committees, although the papers and some citizens of Leavenworth have said that the county raised a supply. The roads are in a terrible condition, although improving somewhat, and the streams have been very high, preventing teams from coming in here for relief.

Some men from the back settlements report their people reduced to the very verge of starvation, on account of the delay in getting provisions through. Some seed wheat is being received, and the committee are making every effort to get a large supply on hand without delay. This is most important, as the frost is about all out of the ground, and it will soon be time for putting in seed.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.—The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day. A large portion of the session was occupied in personal explanations by the delegates. The resolution heretofore tabled for raising a committee to inquire whether any movement of any arms or men had been made by the Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering on Virginia, indicating preparations for attack or coercion, was adopted.

The Union men seem satisfied that the investigation will prove there is no cause of apprehension on the subject. Mr. Barbour, superintendent at Harper's Ferry, was among its advocates. Others argued that the apprehensions were well grounded, and that the facts should be well known, that Virginia might be prepared.

Mr. Fisher offered a resolution opposing a National Convention, and declaring that the people South might reasonably apprehend that such a body would recognize the judiciary system, and make the Judges of the Supreme Court elected by the whole people of the Union, as Mr. Seward had declared.

From California.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 23.—The Pony Express passed at 4.30 P. M., with San Francisco dates to the 9th inst.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed resolutions asking Congressional aid to the Pony Express.

On the evening of the 7th inst. all the Douglas members of the Legislature met in caucus and agreed to advocate meeting in joint convention on the 20th inst. to elect a United States Senator, and to postpone nominating a candidate until the day of election. Joint convention to go into election should be fixed. This was regarded as favorable to Denver.

Since the caucus the Senate has adopted resolutions for joint Convention on the 20th, and the Assembly rejected it, 36 to 40. the Breckinridge Democrats (opposing and having power to prevent any election if they continue to act together.

All the workmen employed at the Navy-yards, forts and other public works on this coast have been discharged on account of the embarrassed condition of the National finance.

The United States Loan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The bids for the United States $8,000,000 loan amounted to $15,000,000 at 90.15 to 96. The New York banks bid for $2,500,000 of the loan at 90. It is understood to be rejected. The combination bid of Ketchum, Son & Co. for $2,814,000 at 90.15 was accepted. Boston bid for $465,000, a portion of which was successful. The average of awards is 90½ per cent.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—More than two hours were occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury in opening the bids for the $8,000,000 loan this noon. There were about 160 bidders, and the average amount offered on the dollar was a fraction over 90c.

"Reported on Good Authority."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—It is reported on good authority that Mr. Lincoln came to this city last night via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and started on the 11 o'clock train for Baltimore.

Arrest of a Route Agent for Robbing the Mail.

TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 23.—N. B. Markle, route agent on the T. H., A. & St. L. R. R. was arrested here to-day by a special agent of the Department, for robbing the mail. He was immediately taken to Springfield, Illinois.

Important from Southern Kansas.

We have intelligence from Linn County that a free negro was taken, last Monday night, from the house of a man named McCrew. The negro was from Crawford County, Arkansas, where he was freed by one Quincsburg, had been living in Kansas for three months, and had all his free papers properly attested.

We also have reports from that rumor-ridden country that one hundred Missourians are stationed on the line, near Barnsville. Forces are also stationed at Pappensville and at Ball's Mill, the former of which have hoisted a secession flag.

We trust that there will not be a renewal of the old difficulties on our border.—Leavenworth Daily Times, 19th.

PAMPHLET PRINTING.—Wholesale Dealers, Corporations, Joint Stock Companies, Manufacturers, or other parties designing to advertise their business and wares, the coming Spring, by means of
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES,
Are invited to obtain our estimates for printing the same. We have the best facilities in the West for the class of work. Address
WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at the Waverley House, 252 Kinzie street, for $3.50 per week; day board for $2.50 per week. Also accommodations for [illegible]. Price to suit the times.
D. S. POTTER, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staff, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible price table]
and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago Illinois.
Post Office address Box 274.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.,
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
138..........LAKE STREET..........138

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as Nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.
For sale Wholesale in Chicago by
EDWARD FOSTER,
Wine and Liquor Merchant,
179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
(Late of Higgins Brothers,)
No. 40......Clark Street......No. 40
DEALER IN
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
Publisher of Sheet Music, Importers of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, and Musical Instruments of every description. The finest of
Italian Strings for Guitars and Violins,
Constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT,
And the rent applied on the purchase money. All Instruments sold will be warranted.
Orders must be addressed to
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR
PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR
Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTHE THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. [illegible] Female Weakness and Irregularities. [illegible]
O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Chicago: John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. [illegible]
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
No. 574 Broadway, New York.

HAND BILLS AND POSTERS,
of one or many colors, cheap, &c.
Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.
WM. H. RAND.

REPORTS, SERMONS, LECTURES, &c., neatly printed on nice white paper at Tribune Office.
WM. H. RAND.

Wanted.

WANTED—A fine Black and Tan [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 3166.

WANTED TO RENT—A Good Custom (water power) Flouring Mill, in good order, with from two to three run of stone, either in Illinois, Wisconsin or Iowa. Address, with full particulars, amount of rent, &c., P. O. Box 2840 Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to dispose of an article which commands a ready sale.
A Small Capital only Required.
Call at Room No. 59 Matteson House, between the hours of 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.
DUPEE, KINNEY & CO.

WANTED—A Stock of DRUGS AND FIXTURES,
For which the advertiser will pay part cash, and balance in good Illinois Land contiguous to the Illinois Central Railroad, in a thickly settled country. Address Box 1432 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A 15 to 25 Horse Power Engine and Boiler in exchange for 160 acres of Land, for 45 miles from Chicago, on the M. C. R. R., one mile east of Lake Station. For particulars inquire of BAILIE & SEYMOUR, Commission Merchants, 185 South Water street, P. O. Drawer 6137.

WANTED.—An Ale Brewer of good character and ability to go to the country. Address, postage paid, Letter Box 737 P. O., or call at No. 9 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, on M. A. ROKKE, Attorney.

WANTED.—Buffalo Mutual Insurance Co's Scrip, issue of 1861. HINCKLEY & HANDY, No. 4 Board of Trade Building.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
This is no Catch-Penny Affair.
As those wishing employment will see for themselves, by calling on J. H. JOHNSON, No. 76 State street, Chicago. Agents wanted; this is an article that everybody will buy, as there is no family that can do without them.
CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.
It needs but this to convince you that what we say is true. Persons that cannot make it convenient to call, will please apply for a circular, by enclosing a stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 4253, Chicago, Ill.
R. B. LANDON, Agent.

FINE STOCK.—The subscriber offers for sale the celebrated Morgan Stallion SHADRACH, out of Champion, and Draft Horse BLACK GOLIAH, out of Chester, imported from England in 1851. Will sell for cash or on time, or will exchange for productive city property. Inquire of or address JAMES B. ASTER, Canton, Ohio, or WRIGHT & CURRIER, 164 Michigan street, Chicago.

TO BREWERS AND MALSTERS.—The advertiser, a Practical Brewer of thirty years experience, is desirous of an engagement as a brewer of Malster. He is capable of taking the general management of a Brewery. Address "J. P.," care of P. O. Box 6093, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At No. 240 Lake St., HIDES, SHEEP PELTS AND WOOL,
To fill orders received, for which the highest market price will be paid.
GRAVES & BARKER.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 246 North Wells street. Inquire at Room No. 3 Hilliard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark street, (up stairs.)

TO RENT—A Store and House, on West Lake street third house from Canal. Possession given at once. House three stories, containing ten rooms, exclusive of the store, well adapted for a boarding house and saloon. Location for business one of the best on the West Side.
ALSO—Two suits of Rooms in the house corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, (entrances entirely separate from other tenants.) Rooms very desirable for a small family and rent very low. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Office number 6, or address P. O. Box 4163.

TO RENT—A three-story English Basement Brick House, near Union Park, of easy access by Randolph or Madison street Cars. House very pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. Use of Stable if desired. Possession given at once. Rent low to a good tenant.
ALSO—To be rented on the 1st of May, several very pleasant Houses, near Union Park. For particulars address Box No. 4163 Chicago Post Office, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Office No. 6.

TO RENT.—The Five Story Marble Front Store, No. 16 Lake street, the only store to rent in the large wholesale blocks on Lake street between State street and the great Central Depot. Possession given any time between February and May. Inquire at No. 16 Lake street of S. SAWYER.

TO RENT—Furnished House to be rented, in a pleasant and healthful location near Union Park, of easy access by either Randolph or Madison street cars. House three story brick, contains gas, bath rooms, &c. Also use of stable in the rear if wanted. Apply at 100 Washington street, Room No. 6, or address Post Office Box 4163.

Store and House.
To be rented, on West Lake street, third door from Canal. Possession given at once. Ten rooms in the House. Well adapted for a Boarding House and Saloon. Apply as above.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A forty horse power Engine and Boiler, one of Woodruff's Planing Machines; together with the machinery necessary for manufacturing Sash, Doors and Blinds. Will sell for cash or on time, or will exchange for productive city property. Inquire at 242 Lake street, or address Post Office Box 1351.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A fifteen to twenty horse power Engine and Boiler in perfect running order. Apply to GREY, MARSHALL & CO., No. 235 Lake street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
FOR SALE,
The finest Exhibition ever brought to this country, known as
Thiodon's World of Art,
OR, GRAND MECHANICAL, AUTOMATICAL AND PICTORIAL DIORAMA OF ANIMATED NATURE.
Now exhibiting every evening at Kingsbury Hall. Reason for selling, Mr. Thiodon is retiring from business and returns to Europe next July. All letters addressed to A. THIODON, Kingsbury Hall, Chicago, Ill.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—A schooner, well found and in good repair, 368 tons register. Classes B 1. Terms liberal.
HINCKLEY & HANDY,
No. 4 Board of Trade Buildings.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES
LOTS AND LANDS
In Chicago and vicinity. Apply to
BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
152½ South Water street.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.
Owing to the ill health of the proprietor of one of the best Republican newspaper establishments in Western Illinois is offered for sale at a great bargain. For particulars call upon or address H. A. PORTER, at the Chicago Type Foundry.

Boarding.

BOARDING—With pleasant front rooms, at 81 Adams street, between State and Clark streets.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained by a few select boarders at a desirable house on Michigan avenue. The house and rooms are furnished with all the modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box 3608.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.
THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting property with greater dispatch between Chicago and all eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.
Rates at all times as low as by any other route.
For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE."
We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.
The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.
J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent,
Office 54 Dearborn street.
J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.
DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side.
Chicago, Jan. 1st 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.
CLARKE & CO.,
THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS.
Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,
72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72
And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Charles E. Boyer, Plaintiff, and against Nelson Lee, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of March, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—The east half of the southwest fractional quarter, and the undivided half of the east half of the Northwest fractional quarter of Section [illegible], Township thirty-seven (37), North Range eleven (11) east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing 109 91-100 acres of land, more or less, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 18th day of February, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Cornelius West, Plaintiff, and against Joseph R. Scheebler, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of March, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section fourteen (14), Township thirty-nine (39), N. R. thirteen (13), in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 18th day of February, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Buckner S. Morris, Plaintiff, and against William H. Stone, Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 19th day of March, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lot four (4), in Block forty-four (44), in Canal Trustee's subdivision of Lots and Blocks in the southeast quarter of Section nine (9), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range thirteen, in Cook County, Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 19th day of February, 1861.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure and any other filth from property with dispatch. Orders directed Care Box [illegible], Chicago P. O. Box 4140 will receive prompt attention.

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.
OFFICE NO. 3 HILLIARD'S BLOCK,
N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. ...... P. O. Box 2897.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. R. W. Raymond, Sol. Geo. Cook, Esq., do; P. Ely, Esq., do; Mr. F. Harmony, Nephs & Co., New York; Geo. Frame, do; Yalverton Bros., do; Jas. King's Sons, do; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.

H. P. STANLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
Fruit, Produce and Pressed Hay,
No. 208 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. ... P.O. Box 228.
We solicit the Consignment of goods that are of the [illegible] quality—it would be our choice to deal in no other class.

C. B. DUPEE, Wholesale PROVISION DEALER,
Office 37 State Street. Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth.
In store and on hand through the season,
BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS TRIPE, PIGS' FEET SMOKED BEEF, &C.
C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Provision Dealers generally, to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which has had preference over all other brands offered for sale in the Northwest for the past five years.
Ample Fire-Proof Warehouse Facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour and Dressed Hogs.

LEEDOM & BARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
180 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
HAMPTON LEEDOM. W. L. BARRINGTON.
REFERENCES:—Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Alvah Buckingham, (of the firm of Sturges & Buckingham,) Chicago, Ill.; Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. S. Guthrie, Buffalo, N.Y.; King Brothers, Toledo, Ohio.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock.
No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 ...... SOUTH WATER STREET 186
Aiken's Buildings, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
(Late of the firm Tucker, Randolph & Carter.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

MELLEN & OLMSTED,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[Successors to Jesse Weller and Weller, Mudd & Mellen.]
176 South Water Street.
Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East.
REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.
J. C. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen.
S. E. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHERMAN & HALL,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
97 ...... SOUTH WATER STREET 97
Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH.

EDWARD SACKET,
Commission Merchant,
No. 166½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
Refers to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fulger & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
125 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAMES L. GATES. ALONZO S. PITKIN.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
T. V. CHAMBERLAIN. H. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 185 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago.
JAS. D. BAILIE. E. E. SEYMOUR.
REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
R. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.
[illegible] LA SALLE STREET [illegible]
CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
14½ South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. C. R. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 303 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.; Alonzo Richmond & Co.; Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.
T. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission, No. 1 [illegible] Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. E. V. R. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. [illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 213 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Geo. Meadolph & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. C. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. S. F. W. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale of produce of all kinds, and Provisions, Seeds, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co, Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, Cement, &c., &c. at 125 and 127 North Water street.
A. B. NEELY. E. S. LAWRENCE. W. T. WHEELER.
[illegible] F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis Building,
Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Miscellaneous.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES and CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.)
Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks,
COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bunches or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of
TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,
A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.
Send for our prices.

70 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 70
PAPER HANGINGS
For the Spring Trade.
The subscriber is now opening a large and choice selection of
SATINS, GROUNDS,
White, Buff and Brown Blanks,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
PAPER SHADES, &c.,
From which great bargains are offered to the Trade.
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, ETC.
E. G. L. FAXON,
(Post Office Box 3616.)
No. 70 Lake Street, Four doors from State St.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,
And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, a best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade.
THOS. R. WOOD & CO

GUNNY BAGS.—100,000 Gunny Bags, Extra Heavy,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
At the Corn Exchange Bag Factory, 157 South Water street.
HART, ASTEN & CO.

5,000 HIDES WANTED,
For which the highest market price will be paid. Office, 147 South Water street; Warehouse, 249 South Water street.
J. L. CHAPMAN, Chicago, Ill.
Orders for purchase will receive prompt attention.

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 40,000 Bushels Corn on the ear, delivered on the Railroad Track.
S. MARSH, northeast corner Rush street Bridge.
Caloric Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices.
SYLVESTER MARSH.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.
Who own, plan and build good buildings. No building is such without
A GOOD ROOF.
I have the materials and am here to put it on and to make such a roof. It will out last Tin or Galvanized Iron two or three times, and is approaches nearer to Fire-Proof than any other material except Slate, and its composition we all understand.
IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,
Saturated with hot mineral paint, that expels the moisture and unites with the iron, so that it will not oxidize, and if painted every five years will last a life-time.
INVESTIGATE IT.
KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. G. SEARLS, Agent, can be found at the City Hotel; or by a note through the Post Office, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, any Radius. Wood Turning in all its branches. Scroll-sawing and Carved Brackets a variety of patterns; Octagon and four sided Balusters and Newels on hand and made to order; Stair Railing and Brackets, Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order; Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all of the above descriptions of work. Bills for Rough and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market price. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is:—"Good work and low prices win."
Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated
GOVERNING VALVES,
For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars.
Post Office Box 4222.

30,000 GUNNY BAGS just received and for sale by
J. S. SHARP & CO., 225 Water street

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S. Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D., 1861. Stephen Salisbury vs. Francis R. West. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Francis R. West that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the superior Court of Chicago, dated the 29th day of January, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Stephen Salisbury, and against the estate of the said Francis R. West, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County and Iroquois, which said writs have been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis R. West shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage bearing date the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on Pages 138 to 157 inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg and Trustee in his place. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the second day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the Station House of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company in the City of Sheboygan, in Wisconsin, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, [illegible] the amount of Bonds secured by said mortgage, now outstanding, with the interest thereon unpaid, besides the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:—All and singular the first division of the Railroad of said Company from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway or relating thereto, or therewise obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter or conveyed to them by deed, and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway or relating thereto, and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and personal property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances thereto and to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be [illegible] as a part thereof.
SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
December 15th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, heretofore mortgaged unto the undersigned, John S. Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated April 8th, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, May 16th, 1856, in Book 86 of mortgages, Page 306 certain premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain draft for two thousand five hundred dollars, dated July 28th, A. D. 1857, and also of a note for fourteen hundred dollars, dated February 1st, A. D. 1858, and also to secure the payment of semi-annual interest on the said draft and note at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of April A. D. 1856; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of two semi-annual payments of interest, which have become due on said draft and note, and I have therefore elected to declare the said principal sums due and payable.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash the said mortgaged premises, to-wit:—Lot number seventeen (17), Block number fifteen (15), in John son, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John T. Sherman his heirs and assigns therein.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 24th, A. D. 1860.
JOHN S. PORTER, Mortgagee.
FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place above mentioned.
JAMES S. PORTER, Mortgagee.
FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.
Chicago, January 31st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. William B. Ogden, Trustee of Charles R. Read, vs. Dearborn Seminary, Liberty Bigelow, Samuel C. Lawrence, Geo. W. Yeoman, Levi D. Boone, Trustee for use of Louisa M. Boone, Louisa M. Boone, David J. Ely, Trustee of Phoebe A. Avery, Phoebe A. Avery, Frederick Tuttle, Henry Smith, Cyrus P. Lay, Jr., William E. Barron, Lysander Walker, Henry A. Huntington, Philip Wadsworth, Calvin C. Parks, John P. Chapin and Daniel C. Ferguson.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1861, I, Ira Scott, a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on Monday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of February, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:—Lots five (5) and six (6), in Block thirteen (13), in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated January 31st, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.—Personal property belonging to the estate of William L. Pyle, deceased, consisting of the one-half part of the Barque "David Morris," her tackle and apparel and furniture, will be sold at vendue on board said Barque at the Mohawk Ball Road Dock, at the Cuyahoga River, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1861.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of said day.
TERMS.—Notes, one-half at three months, and one-half at six months, with interest, with two satisfactory securities, will be taken in payment.
[illegible], Adm'rs.
Cleveland, O., Feb. 4, 1861.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and La Salle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
OF
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
REFERENCES—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
A. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. [illegible]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS
CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS.
44 and 46 La Salle Street.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received: Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular customers and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special agreements have been made.
We receive deposits, payable at our own counter, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued, [illegible] per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a given time. All certificates made payable on demand, with like funds as deposited.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Eastern only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and personal attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connections with Europe being VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipsig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.
Being particularly desirous of promoting the most special intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, afford peculiar facilities by granting credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptitude and dispatch.
Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. S. [illegible]
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and in the city of Frankfort, and by special act of several states authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR,
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
No charge made for an examination or opinion and no fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, [illegible], can be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 98 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
72 South Clark Street,
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Groceries, &c.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tobacco, Spices,
At low figures for cash buyers.
NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in lots to suit.
For sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
No. 16 River street.

SALT, SALT.—100 TONS
Rock Salt, at $7 Per Ton,
In quantities to suit purchasers. Also 1,000 Sacks of [illegible] at $1.50 per barrel. Wanted 1,000 Second-Hand Salt Barrels.
LEDUC & GIBBS,
80 and 82 South Water street, Chicago.

200 BBLS. PRIME
No. 1 PICKLE HERRINGS.
For sale by WATSON, TOWER & CO.,
No. 160 South Water street.

350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store, landing and for sale by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE for sale cheap.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 Hlf. Chests Y. H. TEA,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Hlf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, for sale by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 NUTMEGS,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls Choice N. O. MOLASSES, now landing,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. LAYER RAISINS,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by
STEVENS & WEBBER,
[illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, [illegible]

PURE SWEET CIDER—In whole and half barrels, received daily and for sale by
STEVENS & WEBBER.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,
And grows more and more popular every day.
READ THE FOLLOWING;
[illegible]
PROF. WOOD—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."
Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.
Ligonier, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.
I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used [illegible] dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Wholesale Agents, Chicago—John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Brothers.

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS.
Having been appointed the Manufacturers' [illegible] Agents for this Injector, the sale of which [illegible] attention of interested parties to its [illegible] are now prepared to fill orders promptly.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.
[illegible] Lake street.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—$50 PER MONTH.—Good and respectable Agents wanted in every County in the United States [illegible] useful and rapid-selling articles. Business [illegible] permanent and genteel. This is a rare opportunity [illegible] means of employment in these times [illegible] Agents, and enclose red stamp. Address "Mercantile Agency," [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 89 Lasalle street,
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also—Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all sizes, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Editors and Proprietors:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
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OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible rates]
Additions to clubs may be made at any time.
Money, in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address,
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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1861.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The change in the programme of Mr. Lincoln's journey to Washington City, by which he passed through Baltimore without any attempt being made to assassinate him, is received in such spirit by the Chicago Times as to convey the impression that the result, so successfully avoided, would not have been unpleasing to that journal. The people who feel that not only their institutions but themselves, individually, have been grossly outraged by the necessity which occasioned the change in Mr. Lincoln's movements, will not fail to rightly appreciate the inexcusable and insulting epithets applied by the Times, not to the would-be-assassins of the President elect, but to that distinguished gentleman himself. By our dispatches this morning it willl be seen that Mr. Lincoln acted upon the instructions of gentlemen whose position is such that not to have complied with their advice would have evinced an inexcusable hardihood and insensibility to consequences. Whatever journals of the calibre of the Times and the tap-room politicians who look to them for ideas, may say in regard to the matter—prompted doubtless by regret that Mr. Lincoln has frustrated the plans of those who sought his destruction—the verdict of all honest men and patriots will be that he acted wisely and precisely as he ought to have done.

INDIAN TRUST BONDS.

In the Supreme Court yesterday it was decided that the Government is bound for the full value of the stolen Indian Trust Bonds, where the holders had received them without notice of fraud. So the Government has no redress in the premises, and the people have to foot the bill to the tune of nearly a million of dollars. The only ground of consolation remaining is the fact that the present week closes out a dynasty which has been chiefly remarkable for its treason against the Government which it was sworn to defend, and for its robbery of the Treasury which it was sworn to protect.

MORE TREASON.

Dispatches received at Washington yesterday, announce that Gen. Twiggs has surrendered to Texas all the forts, arms and munitions of war in that State belonging to the Federal Government. This is doubtless a part of the programme of treason concocted by that arch-traitor and robber, Floyd, before an exposure of his villainies compelled him to seek safety in Virginia. It remains to be seen whether Gov. Houston, who is supposed to be still loyal to the Union, is too much under the influence of the traitors of his State to return this property to its rightful owner.

WEST OF CHICAGO.

The letter which we publish this morning on the third page from Mr. Burton, formerly of this city but now of Denver, corresponds in one particular with numerous communications received at this office from Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the newly discovered gold-fields about Denver city—that is, in the surprise expressed that our Chicago Merchants make so little effort to secure a fair share of the immense trade that is springing up in those Western regions. It must be admitted that, in the matter of looking closely after new fields for commercial enterprize, the Merchants of St. Louis outstrip those of this city. That much of the business-wealth of the former has been made through the fur trade carried on with the Indians on the Western plains and the Rocky Mountains, may account to some extent for this fact. Through that commerce they have been made familiar with the regions bordering upon the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, and extending westward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and it has as well afforded them the opportunity of witnessing the progress of settlement and of the development of the resources of the country in question—and they are thus prepared to fully appreciate the importance of cultivating early business relations with the emigrants to that vast empire. And while this is the fact with reference to the St. Louis dealers, it is also true of those of this city, that their trade has grown upon their hands, from regions less remote, quite as rapidly as they were prepared to accommodate it. And this may be the case for some years to come. But whether it is or is not, a far-reaching sagacity will not fail to look ahead to a period which cannot be very remote, when the trade of those western regions will be of immense value, and which, if secured to this city, as it may be if not too long neglected, will give to it a commercial superiority over all other Western cities no less marked than that which made Venice pre-eminent so long over the other cities of Europe. It is true that, at the present time St. Louis holds the advantage over Chicago in the matter of facilities for securing this trade. But through the Chicago and Quincy and the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroads, Chicago has connection with the Missouri River, from which point Northward and Westward her Merchants may compete with those of St. Louis in many articles of traffic. Through this channel business relations should be established without delay between our city and the country in question, with the confident assurance that, in a very short period, through the completion of the railroads across Iowa, we shall be placed in much more direct communication with it; after which the merchants of Chicago will have it in their power to control almost its entire trade. We urge upon our more intelligent and enterprising merchants the duty of giving a portion of their attention and business energy to this matter, confident that whatever seed they may now sow in that promising country will, before many years, give back not merely a hundred, but more than a thousand fold.

The Beloit Journal of the 21st inst. has an angry protest against our right to say anything concerning the proposed act of the Wisconsin Legislature to impair the validity of mortgages. The same paper has sneers for the new shinplaster currency of South Carolina and the excessive taxation of Mississippi—those being matters which the South Carolinians and Mississippians probably deem themselves "capable of managing in their own way." But the Journal's mistake in this instance grows out of its supposition that nobody has any interest in the proposed legislation but the people of Wisconsin. The bill may be pushed through on that principle, but the fact will remain, that as it took two parties to make the original bargain, so it ought to take two parties to rescind it. We do not doubt the power of Wisconsin to provide that the mortgagor shall have four years in which to appeal his case to the Supreme Court. We only question its right to do so without consulting the Massachusetts or Connecticut mortgagees. And now that the matter is before us we make bold to question the policy of such an act for the State of Wisconsin itself. If the Beloit Journal fancies that no one outside of Wisconsin and Mississippi has a right to protest against repudiation—that no one outside of Arkansas has a right to protest against banishment—that no one outside of Utah has a right to speak against polygamy—then we say that the Beloit Journal is yet behind and wrong-side of the world.